The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Election Proclamation.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

I, AMON HOUCK, High Sheriff of Huntingdon county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, the 14th Day of OCTOBER, 1873, for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named, viz:

One person for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of State Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Centre in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the county of Huntingdon in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of County Treasurer for said county.

One person for the office of Commissioner for said county.

One person for the office of Poor Director for said county.

Two persons for Jury Commissioner for the county of Huntingdon.

One person for Cororner for the county Huntingdon.

One person for County Auditor for said county.

In pursuance of said Act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election district within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the School House, adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the house of Levi Houpt, in said township.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of district No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd., in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker tp. and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Kauffman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata River, to the lower end of Jackson's Narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north forty degrees west to the top of Tussey's Mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to the Little Juniata River, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the Public School House opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of George W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union School House, near the Union Meetnig House, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at Grant School House, in the borough of Mapleton, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre School House, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West tp. not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Megahy, in McConnellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of William Long, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the Rock Hill School House, in said township.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, Jno. K. M'Cahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer, and William Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public school house of Edward Littles, at M'Alevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, (except the borough of Mt. Union,) namely: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township line with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of 3 miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main road from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy Ridge to the Juniata river, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mt. Union, in said township.

25th district, composed of all that territory lying northeastward of a line beginning at the Juniata river and running thence in a direct line along the centre of Fourth street, in the Borough of Huntingdon, to the line of Oneida township, constituting the First Ward of said borough, at the southeast window of the Court House.

26th district, composed of all that territory lying west of the First Ward, and east of the center of Seventh street, composing the second Ward, at the southwest window of the Court House, in the borough aforesaid.

27th district, composing all that territory lying north and west of the second Ward, and south of a line beginning at the Juniata river and running thence eastward in a direct line along the centre of Eleventh street to the line of Oneida township, constituting the Third Ward, and also those portions of Walker and Porter townships formerly attached to the East Ward, at the Council House, in said borough.

28th district, composed of all that territory lying north of the Third Ward of said borough constituting the Fourth Ward, at the public school house near Cherry Alley, in said borough.

29th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West township, at and near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's Mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longnecker, Thomas Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house in the borough of Petersburg.

30th district, composed of the township of Juniata, at the house of John Peightal, on the land of Henry Isenberg.

31st district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a chestnut oak, on the summit of Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley, thence south 52 deg. east 360 perches, to a stone heap on the western summit of Broad Top Mountain; thence north 67 deg., east 312 perches to a yellow pine; thence south 52 deg., east 772 perches to a chestnut oak; then south 14 deg., east 351 perches to a chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south 31½ deg., east 294 perches to a chestnut oak, on the summit of a spur on Broad Top, on the western side of John Terral's farm; south, 65 deg., east 934 perches to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the public school house in the village of Dudley.

32d district, composed of the borough of Coalmont, at the public school house, in said borough.

33d district, composed of Lincoln tp., beginning at a pine on the summit of Tussey mountain on the line between Blair and Huntingdon counties, thence by the division line south, 58 deg., east 798 perches to a black oak in middle of township; thence 42½ deg., east 802 perches to a pine on summit of Terrace; thence by the line of Tod tp. to corner of Penn tp.; shence by the lines of the township of Penn to the summit of Tussey mountain; thence along said summit with line of Blair county to place of beginning, at Coffee Run School House.

34th district, composed of the borough of Mapleton, at the Grant School House, in said borough.

35th district, composed of the borough of Mount Union, in the school house, in said borough.

36th district, composed of the borough of Broad Top City, at the public school house, in said borough.

37th district, composed of the borough of Three Springs, at the public school house, in said borough.

38th district, composed of Shade Gap borough at the public school house, in said borough.

39th district, composed of the borough of Orbisonia, at the public school house in Orbisonia.

The general election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county, is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when all poles shall be closed.

Every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State; or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the state or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of congress or of the state legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this commonwealth, and no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible there to be voted for.

The inspectors and judge of the election shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district, to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceeding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district to which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors of each district to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and at the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this state and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this state six months: *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a state and county tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this state at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by him.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the state for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified voter, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of this election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any or any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such offense shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens), shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of the election, within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, and upon conviction, thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to bet.

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provides that "The Inspectors, Judges and clerks shall before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed, which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the other judge and inspector, and then the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

"The inspectors, judges and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations required by the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the act of 2d day of July, 1839, 'An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth,' which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judge or either of the inspectors shall have the power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act to any clerk of general, special or township election."

"The following shall be the form of oath or affirmation to be taken by each inspector, viz: 'I, [A. B.] do —— that I will duly attend to the ensuing election during the continuance thereof as an inspector, and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person, other than such as I firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the constitution and the laws of this commonwealth, entitled to a vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law, nor will I vexatiously delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person who I shall believe to be entitled to vote as aforesaid, but that I will in all things truly and impartially and faithfully perform my duties therein, to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not, directly or indirectly, interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

The following shall be the oath or affirmation of each judge, viz: "I, [A. B.] do —— that I will, as judge, duly attend the ensuing election during the continuance thereof, and faithfully assist the inspectors in carrying out the same; that I will not give my consent that any vote or ticket shall be received from any person other than such as I firmly believe to be, according to the provisions of the consitution and laws of this commonwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as directed by law, and that I will use my best endeavors to prevent any fraud, deceit or abuse in carrying on the same by citizens qualified to vote, or others, and I will make a true and perfect return of the said election, and will in all things truly, impartially and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same, to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not didirectly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

The following shall be the form of oath or affirmation to be taken by each clerk, viz: "I [A B.] do —— that I will impartially and truly write down the name of each elector who shall vote at the ensuing election, which shall be given me in charge, and also the name of the township, ward or district wherein such elector resides, or carefully and truly write down the number of votes that shall be given for each candidate at the election, as often as his name shall be read to me by the inspectors thereof, and in all things truly and faithfully perform my duty respecting the same to the best of my judgment and abilities, and that I am not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager on the result of this election."

On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the resident of the claimant in the district of which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election; which witness shall take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the fact stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein, and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or County tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce this certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when, where, and to whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state on his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization: and shall further state in his affidavit that he is at the time of taking the affidavit between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be allowed to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant votes on age, the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the list of persons voting at such election.

It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officer to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year: and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year: the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offense, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either, or both at the discretion of the court.

Ten days preceding every election for electors for President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto, as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of, or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eighteen days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued in all respects, as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general elections in October. The assessor shall also make the same returns to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner in all respects, as is required at the general election in October.

The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and every separate city, borough or ward election, in all respects as at the general election in October.

The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; any any willful falseswearing by any person in relation to and matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers shall be punished as perjury.

The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined, as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both at the discretion of the court.

On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers, who shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officer of the election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witness under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said elections, and to examine his papers produced; and the officer of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence and intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election: *Provided*, That no person signing the petiton shall be appointed an overseer.

That the citizens of this state temporarily in the service of the state or of the United States government, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

XV AMENDMENT CONSTITUTION U. S.

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abrdged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The following instructions from His Excellency Governor Geary explain the duties of assessors, registers and election officers, in regard to all freedmen of this commonwealth:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Pa., August 18, 1870.

To the Sheriff of the County of Huntingdon:

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SECTION 1, The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas, The congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "*An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several states of the Union, and for other purposes,*" the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of th United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States, who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any state, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub division shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, customs, condition of servitude, usage or regulation of any state or territory, or any constitution, or law under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or law of any state, or the laws of any territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a perquisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such perquisite and to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such perquisite, and to come qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude: and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered on an action on the case, with full costs and allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the VI article of the Constitution of the United States, that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land * * * anything in *the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.*"

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth, the tenth section of which provides as follows:

SECTION 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming the vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.''

And whereas, It is my constitutional and official duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and it has come to my knowledge that sundry assessors and registers of voters have refused, and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as electors:

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registers of voters therein to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his election proclamation for the next ensuing election the herein recited constitutional amendment, act of congress, and act of the legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed and obeyed by all assessors, registers of voters, election officers and others, and that the rights and privileges guaranteed thereby may be secured to all the citizens of this commonwealth entitled to the same.

[SEAL] Given under my hand and the great seal of the state at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Attest: F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The qualified electors will take notice of the following act of Assembly, approved the 12th day of March, 1866: "An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties in this commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote, by tickets, printed or written or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labeled outside, "judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for, and be labeled, "state;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all officers voted for, including officer of senator, and member of Assembly, if voted for, and be labeled, "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled, "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and shall be labeled, "borough;" and each class shall be peposited in separate ballot boxes.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the several counties of this commonwealth to insert in their election proclamation hereafter issued the first section of this act.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the thirteenth day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

A. G. CURTIN.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates of return of the election of their respective districts and produce them at a meeting of one judge for each district at the Court House, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the election, being ON FRIDAY, THE 17th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend the meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judges unable to attend.

The return judges for the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Centre are required to meet at the Court House in the County of Huntingdon on the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1873 for the purpose of adding up the votes cast for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Given under my hand, at my office in Huntingdon, this 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and in the ninety-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, September 17, 1873.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The annual examinations of Teachers for the present school year will be held as follows:

Jackson, Wednesday, September 17, M'Alevey's Fort.
Oneida, Thursday, September 18, Donation S. H.
Henderson, Friday, September 19, Union S. H.
Mount Union, Monday, September 22, Mount Union.
Mapleton, Tuesday, September 23, Mapleton.
Brady, Wednesday, September 24, Mill Creek.
Union, Thursday, September 25, Pine Grove S. H.
Cass and Cassville, Friday, September 26, Cassville.
Tod, Saturday, September 27, Newberg.
Walker, Tuesday, September 30, M'Connellstown.
Juniata, Wednesday, October 1, Bell Crown S. H.
Penn, Thursday, October 2, Marklesburg.
Hopewell, Friday, October 3, Coffee Run.
Carbon, Coalmont and Broad Top City, Saturday, October 4, Dudley.
Three Springs and Clay, Monday, October 6, Three Springs.
Springfield, Tuesday, October 7, Maddensville.
Orbisonia and Cromwell, Wednesday October 8, Orbisonia.
Shirley and Shirleysburg, Thursday, October 9, Shirleysburg.
Shade Gap and Dublin, Saturday, October 11, Shade Gap.
Tell, Monday, October 13, Bolingertown.

Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Teachers will not be admitted into the class unless present at the opening of the examination.

No certificate can be granted to an applicant found entirely deficient in any of the branches named on the provisional certificate. The examination on Theory of Teaching and U. S. History will be more rigid than last year. Examination on Theory will be chiefly on School Economy. Teachers will be examined where they are applicants for schools. All persons expecting to teach must be examined at the public examinations. I will grant no permits, and will examine no one privately unless he brings a written request signed by at least three members of a board of Directors giving satisfactory reasons for his non-attendance at the public examinations. Directors should be present and select their teachers on the day of examination.

R. M. McNEAL,
County Superintendent.

Aug.27,1873-3t.

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THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Superintendent McNeil's Report.

In the remarks accompanying my statistical report, I shall aim to mention the improvements that have been made in the schools of our county for the encouragement of those who have been instrumental in advancing the cause of common school education, and to call special attention to existing evils that measurers may be taken for their corection.

Although the school year that has just closed is the only one during which I have sustained an official relation to the schools of the county, my observation during this time and while teaching in the county, together with an examination of previous reports, qualifies me to say that we are making progress. Teachers as a class make more effort to prepare themselves for their work and consequently are paid higher salaries than they formerly received; directors build better houses and furnish them more suitably; the people take a more general interest in the educational questions of the day, and the schools are attaining more satisfactory results than they did a few years ago.

While there is much room for congratulation, there are many reforms to be wrought and changes to be effected before even approximate perfection is reached.

Following strictly the spirit of the directions given in the visitation book, I am able to report only five first class school houses. While only this number is entitled to rank as first class houses, it is fair to state that we have a respectable number that may be considered, for the most part, good country school houses. Some are not suitably furnished; others are deficient in black-board surface, without means of ventilation; have not suitable sites, or lack some minor requirement. Mount Union has a very good house, but it is almost entirely without black-board surface. Thirty-nine houses are reported absolutely unfit for use, and many others ought to be vacated, were the districts able to replace them by better ones.

It is earnestly hoped that directors will erect new buildings, where they are needed, as rapidly as the circumstances of the several districts will justify, until the thirty-nine worn out houses and the fifty or more indifferent ones shall have given place to edifices that will be ornaments to the communities in which they are located, and testimonials of an advanced healthy school sentiment. Let suitable sites be selected and good houses built. Cheapness in school architecture is not economy.

A cheap house is in the end a dear one.

Were it possible to estimate the amount of money that has been wasted in this county during the last ten years in the erection of school buildings the sum would be surprisingly large.

Not enough care has been exercised or interest manifested by directors in securing the erection of good suitable school buildings.

Many of our houses wear out with less than five years use, and while they do last, very imperfectly answer the purpose for which they were erected. Frequently houses are put under contract as late as July or August, and required to be completed by the opening of the schools in the fall.

The work must necessarily be hurried and consequently is often slighted. The plan is not adopted in accordance with improved methods of school architecture or with referrence to the comfort and convenience of teacher or pupils, but is mostly left to the choice of the contractor.

When a house is to be built, directors should fix upon a suitable modern plan for its erection. The specifications should embrace everything that is necessary to a good, substantial, comfortable, convenient house, and the contractor be required to execute the work according to the strict letter of the plan and specifications.

During the past school year, eight new houses were built, one in Barree, one in Cromwell; one in Franklin; one in Penn; one in Springfield; one in Tod; one in Walker; and one in Warriors Mark.

The houses built in Cromwell, Springfield and Tod are rather inferior ones, being poorly constructed, without ante-rooms or clothes rooms and not having necessary provisions for ventilation. Those built in Barree, Franklin and Warriors Mark are good houses, but, with the exception of the one in Warriors Mark, they are without proper means of ventilation.

Penn built a very good brick house, but I am sorry to report it without vestibule, clothes rooms and any provision for ventilation, except the raising and lowering of the windows. With a very little greater cost it could have been made a first class house.

The best house built during the year and the best country school house in the county—is the one erected in Walker.—It is a brick structure, thirty-two feet long, twenty-four feet wide and fourteen feet from floor to ceiling; has a large vestibule and clothes rooms; is provided with transoms in the ceiling and over the door to ventilate the room, and has one hundred and twenty square feet of blackboard surface.

Walker has yet two worn out houses that should give place to such buildings as the one described above, and knowning the spirit and enterprise of the people in the district, we feel safe in predicting that they will in the future erect none but first class houses.

At least five of the houses built during the year should have been supplied with patent furniture. It would have been done at a cost very little exceeding what was paid by some districts for a home made article.

We need better furniture than is found in a majority of the schools in our county and I trust that directors building in the future will supply their houses with good furniture, suitably adapted to the size of pupils. Of the one hundred and ninty-two houses in the county, one hundred and fifty five are without suitable privy. The mere statement of this fact should be sufficient to insure the speedy correction of so great an evil. Directors and parents should properly estimate the responsibility connected with this sad neglect of duty. Something should be done at once to remove this degenerating and demoralizing influence to which so many of the children in our public schools are exposed by this failure to supply suitable out-buildings.

Another crying demand is apparatus. One hundred and twenty-five (125) schools are without apparatus worth mentioning.

The argument that teachers do not know how to use it, is unfortunately applicable in some cases, but it is not sufficient to exclude it from so many of our schools.

Teachers can not teach successfully without apparatus, and directors should supply their schools with the necessary apparatus and require teachers to take proper care of it. If a teacher through ignorance or negligence, makes no use of the apparatus placed in his hands, he should at least be required to take care of it for a successor more worthy of the position, and, on his failure to do so, should be fined for such neglect of duty. A teacher who allows his pupils to play foot-ball with "Perce's Magnetic Globe" should be discharged without delay.

There are this year two hundred and nine schools in operation in the county, twenty-one of which are graded. I have reported eleven graded schools needed; these are all needed in the villages and boroughs. In addition there should be a graded school in nearly every township in the county. It can not be questioned that properly graded schools increase the efficiency of our system of public instruction, and hence this subject demands greater attention from directors and other interested in the success of the cause than it has previously received.—The graded schools already established need correction in at least one particular.

The schools of Huntingdon borough are the only graded schools in the county subject to special supervision.

The graded schools of a district should not be two, three or half a dozen separate and independent schools; but one school embracing different departments.

Where such schools are independent of one another without any general management, the pupils for the most part allowed to exercise their choice in the selection of the school they attend, and the teachers scarcely exchanging friendly greetings, the result can not but be disastrous to the interests of the schools.—The teacher selected for the higher department should be competent to take charge of and act as principal of all the schools. He in conjunction with the proper authorities, should do the grading prescribe the course of study for each department and should have general control over all of the schools. The most amicable relations should exist between him and his assistant teachers, with whom he should frequently and statedly confer concerning the condition of the schools and the means to be employed for their improvement.

We may then look to our graded schools for more satisfactory results.

The Bible is read in one hundred and sixty-five schools; vocal music taught in seventeen, and higher branches in only eight. Singing is practiced as an incidental exercise in quite a large number of our schools.

A great hindrance to the success of the schools in the county is the limited number of the studies pursued.

Many of them are without Geography, Grammar and U. S. History. Refusal to purchase the necessary text-books seems to be the cause. I have strongly urged teachers to give oral instructions in these branches when they could not by any means secure text-books. If these were done and teachers were successful in cultivating in the minds of their pupils a taste for these studies the books would in most cases be purchased. Oral teaching should precede the text-book in nearly every branch of study in imparting instruction to primary pupils.

I held twenty-nine public examinations during the year; granted two hundred and fifty-eight provisional certificates, the average grade of which was 2.33.

In the discharge of my official duties examining teachers, visiting schools &c. I traveled one thousand nine hundred and ninety one miles. In consequence of sickness about the opening of the school term, I lost two weeks that would otherwise have been employed in visiting schools.

All the schools except seven, were visited once and some were visited twice. Six of those not visited, were, owing to different causes, not in session when I visited the districts in which they are located. It is impossible for the Supt. to visit the schools of this county more than once during the year, or remain long at each school if he wishes to reach them all while in session. It is claimed by many of those who have never taken the pains to make a calculation of the number of schools in the county, the extent of teritory to be traveled over in reaching them and the limited length of the school term that the Supt. ought to visit the schools three or four times and remain half a day at each visit. His visits are necessarily too short to permit him to enter into an examination of the various classes in each school but this we do not understand to be the object for which he visits the schools.

He should carefully observe the teacher's method of presenting the branches of study he teaches, notice his manner of unfolding and disciplining the minds of his pupils, ascertain his skill in organizing and controlling his school and learn as far as possible his practical ability as a teacher. If he only remains one hour, and is vigilant during that time, he can judge pretty correctly wherein a teacher is successful or inefficient, and should in all cases give such advice and make such suggestions as in his judgement will prove eneficial to the school.

The County Institute was held at Huntingdon during the last week of December. It was attended by a larger number of teachers than any previous one held in the county—a fact chiefly attributed to the recent act of Legislature compelling directors to grant teachers time and wages while attending the annual institute. The instructors and lecturers were: Prof. J. W. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, A. N. Raub, of Lock Haven and Deputy Supt. Henry Houck. The instruction imparted by those employed for that purpose, embraced subjects and topics most needing attention, and was given in connected lessons, adapted to the capacities and practical wants of those receiving it. The teachers of the county took an active part in the exercises and added much to the interest and success of the institute. District Institutes were opened in six districts. They were eminently successful where they were properly sustained and supported, and exercised a potent influence on the cause of education, in the way of increasing the professional qualifications of teachers and creating a better public sentiment. The one in Porter held day and evening sessions and was well sustained, the evening sessions especially were largely attended by the public.

In closing the present report, I desire to call special attention to the most prominent obstacle in the way of more rapid progress in our schools, and respectfully suggest some plans for removing these hindrances.

The first of these draw-backs I shall mention is irregularity of attendance. I venture the assertion that one fourth of the time and money devoted to school purposes are wasted because of the failure of parents to keep their children regularly in school. Why they are so criminally negligent concerning the welfare of their children, is as strange as it is true. In their business relations they are careful to get an equivalent for their money; why not show an equal interest in that paid for the education of their children. As one of the means of remedying this serious evil, we favor a change in the method of disbursing the State appropriation fund. Were it apportioned according to the percentage of attendance in each district, instead of the number of taxables, it would operate as an incentive to secure not only regular attendance, but to bring in children that are not sent to school at all. There are persons incapable of being influenced by any higher motives to send their children to school, who would do so, if it were so much money in their pockets. Besides there are other reasons which, if space permitted, we would give in favor of this method of distributing the State appropriation.

But, with regular attendance secured and all the preceeding suggestions carried out to the letter, many of our schools must remain failures until better qualified teachers are secured. Unless the schools are supplied with competent teachers, the money expended for their support is wasted and the time of the children worse than squandered. We are from force of circumstances compelled to grant certificates to some who are not fit to teach. Some of our best teachers every year go to the neighboring counties where they receive better wages, and we must fill our schools with what remains. The present mode of grading salaries offers every little inducement to teachers to make special preparation for their work.

The careless indifferent "school keeper" is paid as much as the live, active, progressive teacher. A part of our teachers, by attending school or by private study, every year add to their intellectual and professional qualifications and become more efficient workers in the profession. Others spend the summer vacation in idleness, lounging about country stores, making no effort to improve themselves and yet, if they manage to get a certificate at all, receive as much salary as if they had a first class certificate.—Then there are those in the profession who are earnestly laboring for its elevation, they encourage and support teachers institutes and educational meetings; are in the van-guard leading public sentiment, and establish their titles to esteem and support by their personal worth.

Opposed to them, and in a great measure paralyzing their efforts, is another class distinguished for their hostility to teachers institutes, their lack of professional zeal and their opposition to progress and advancement. No difference is recognized between these two classes of teachers by the salaries paid to them.—Such a state of affairs ought not to exist. Until successful effort and professional zeal are properly rewarded, justice will not be done to the teachers nor the schools materially improved.

Let directors pay teachers according to their qualifications and success in teaching, and in a short time we will have better qualified theachers and better schools. When teaching is estimated at what it is worth, we will see more teachers advancing toward the front ranks of the profession. I sincerely trust that directors may be awakened to the importance and the justice of paying teachers in proportion to the work they do, and hereafter grade salaries according to the grade of certificate and success in teaching.

Practical experience is worth much in teaching, but it is a fact that many in making their first attempt, achieve more satisfactory results than others do after having years of experience. The success of our young teachers will not come without earnest effort which should in all cases be rewarded. I therefore suggest that when a teacher is employed who has never taught, or one whose experience is not known to the directors, a fixed and a conditional salary be agreed upon; the conditional to be paid at the end of the term, provided general satisfaction has been rendered. A reward will thus be offered for good teaching which can not but result in the improvement of the schools. Although an unfounded prejudice against female teachers still exist to a limited extent in some districts, I am glad to note that it is vanishing before the increasing light of knowledge.—Our female teachers are proving their worth wherever they have a fair opportunity. In a few districts the average salary of females, this year, is higher than of males.

We suffer from another injustice.

While portion s of the county can build good school houses, keep their schools open six months and pay their teachers reasonably good salaries, there are many districts that are unable to build first class houses or even keep their schools open five months, by paying low salaries. We look hopefully to the time when the school tax shall be a state fund, and the poor districts placed on the same footing with the rich ones in regard to educational advantages.

Thankful for the kindness shown to me, and for the promptness with which my official efforts during the past year were seconded, I trust that in the future I may have the hearty co-operation and support of teachers, school officers, patrens and all interested in the cause of education.

Let us labor unitedly and zealously for the elevation of the teachers profession, the improvement of the condition of our schools and the progress of popular education, trusting that the dispenser of all good will crown our efforts with success.

What is Thought of It.

MAPLETON,
Sept. 12th, 1873.

MR. EDITOR:—Being prompted by a respect for justice in all things, and believing that truth is the only way to prosperity, is my reason for just now laying down the *Globe* and taking up the pen. I commenced to read a comment headed "The Republican County Convention." As I have never voted anything but the Republican ticket in all my life, I thought I would like to read of Republican Conventions, but I had not read half of that "hallowed" statement until I found that it contained falsehoods of the blackest grade. Now, Mr. Editor, I do respect all honest ministers of the gospel and all true lovers of religion, and I can take sugar in tea or salt on potatoes, but I do not approve of salt in tea nor sugar on potatoes, and perhaps that is why I do not approve of a lying preacher. Does some one say, "who is a liar?" I say the man who writes that the members of that convention 'fully exhibited the wishes and feelings of the Republican party in Huntingdon county," when I know of at least one district named in that list called delegates in which there was no delegate election held and no delegates elected, but on that list we see the names of two persons living in the district referred to who may have been in Huntingdon on that day, and they may have been in that "respectable looking convention," but if that is a sample of what he calls fully representing the county, then we must admit that old things have passed away. We who composed the old Whig party, and successfully conducted the same in years gone by, are not to be blind-folded by any man who has lately come, or been *driven*, from some other county, and is now trying, by means of his editorial pen, to work such wonders as inducing old line Whigs to gather around him and sing, "Crown him Lord of all!"

DEMO.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 10.—At half past two this morning an alarm of fire was sounded, and in a few minutes a volume of flame burst forth from the Holiday street theater, enveloping the building in a mass of fire. The flames passed out simultaneously from the roof and upper windows, and before the steamers got to work it was evident the theater would be destroyed. Blazing cinders were carried a distance of five and six blocks, and many awnings on Baltimore and South streets were ignited, threatening a disastrous conflagration. In the meantime the flames from the theater had commuicated to the roof of the St. Nicholas Hotel, adjoining on the north, and to a large brick building on the south, and also to the factory of Frey, Walpert & Co., in the rear.

☞ There were less votes cast for delegates to the late "Potato Bug" affair than there were delegates in attendance.

Our Camp Meetings.--No. I.

MR. EDITOR:—I was at the Juniata Valley Camp Meetin. It was well attended. Camp meetins generally are. People go to camp meetin for different rezins.—Some go to see the fokes there. Others go to be seen. Some go for a holiday excurshun. Some go becoz they sell excurshun tickets. Some go to seek the Lord. It is a mity poor place to go to seek the Lord. I don't think He often attends camp meetin.

Camp meetins are of very anshient orijin. The first camp meetin of which we have any account wuz held in a big garden. A fellow named Adam—I forget hiz other name—wuz the principel tent-holder. Him and hiz wife eat some apples that dident belong to them and they weer put out of that garden. They dident "tent on the old camp ground" any more much.

When Noer preached to the Antegoluvians, it iz not sertain whether he had a camp meetin or not. It is thot by good skollers that he had though. The peeple paid about az much attention to hiz surmons then az they do now at camp meetins.

The time the Hebruze went away from Egypt they wur going out into the wilderness to have a big camp meetin and a good time. Pharer dident beleeve in camp meetins, and it took a *plagy* lot of coaxin to get him to agree to let them go. He knowed they woodent know how to behave themselves at camp meetin; and he wuz right. They acted so badly out there that they got leave to attend camp meetin for forty years, until they all took the consumpshun and died from exposure.

What wuz left of their desendents wuz so well satisfied with camp meetins that they dident want any more of them for several hundred years. Then ten tribes of them repaired to their tents for another grand camp meetin. It was their last one. They have never been hurd from since.

Of late, camp meetins are held different to whot they yused to be. They get up a camp somewhot in this wize: A lot of men form a kumpany and get a charter. Then they are a corperashun. It is alwaze better to be a corperashun becoz corperashuns have no soles, and they don't appear to be accountable to either God or man for anything they do.

If a common man kills another they arrest him, and put him in jail. Then they impannel a jury of men who can't reed nor rite, they bring up twenty or a hundred witnesses, and they declare the prizoner at the bar to be insane and not accountable for his acts. Then they let him go; and the county pays the costs. If a corperashun kills a man, or a dozen men, it makes a good item for the newspaperz, and there iz nothing more said about it. On the whole it iz better to have corperashuns do the killing—becoz then the county don't have any costs to pay.

When a lot of men get a charter for a camp meetin, they call themselves a "Camp Meeting Association." They sell stock at $25 a share. They bye a piece of land in a quiet, secluded place contiguous to a railrode. On that land, in the woods, of course, they build board tents and they rent them out at so much a tent, with prayin, preachin and singin thrown in.

Wunce a yeer they hold a camp meetin of ten days' jurashun. Thoze dezirin to get enuff religin in ten days to last a hole yeer shood take take four seets. They will get it. I wuz there.

The corperashun advertizes their meetin beforehand; and, rezonin that all fools are not ded yet, they know that there will be a grate many people there. But they don't have erangementz made to accommodate very many of them. And they request the railrode cumpenny to not run any tranes on Sunday and to do just az little az it can to accommodate the peeple who will be comin to that meetin. Az a konsequence, many peeple who come there are put to grate inconvenience. They can sometimes hardly get enuff to eat; the tranes don't run so that they can get away at nite; and they have no place to stay.—They sleep on the benches in the tabbernickel or walk through the woods the nite long, colling down imprekashuns upon the peeple who brot them there, while the authers of their mizery are trying to sweetly sleep and kamly rest in reserved tents.

At reglar camp meetins they have a bording tent, rezembling a horse stable, where you can get meals by paying for them. They have a grossery tent, where you can buy (wine and) milk—not without price—and beef and such like. They have reglar hours for selling, at a time when preachin izzent in operashun. It wood probebly be wicked to sell beef when there is preachin.

There they have a store where they sell various articles, watermellens, cigars, lemmenade, cheese, bread, and all such things. They keep a resterant there too. Some things are not priced according to quantity. The price is owing to how badly you need them. For instense, if you are hungry and want a slice of bred you pay ten cents for it. If you arrent so hungry and take the whole loafe you only pay ten cents for it Some artikles looze by cutting up; and when a loafe of bred must be cut into six or ate pieces they ott to be sold proporshunately higher.

At this store they keep open and sell goods all day on Sunday. It wood be wicked to run cars on Sunday to take the peeple home—but then selling goods iz a different matter. The grater the profits the bigger the dividends, and the more camp meetin stock will be worth.

They are conshienshus about one thing, however. They won't sell cigars on Sunday. On that holy day they take the supply of cigars to the office and lock them up. But the preechers can get cigars and smoke at any time on Sunday that they wish. Preechers are better than other peeple. I wanted to smoke on Sunday after supper. I went to the office and offered any amount of money for a cigar.—They woodent sell me won. Then I implored them to give me won for nothing—on tick—any way at all. Half-a-duzen young preechers wuz settin around on camp-stules smoking. Not one of them wuz man enuff to offer me a cigar. I wuz mad. If ever I go to camp meetin agen I will be a preecher.

SOLON SNAFFLE.

☞ John Irwin, of Bellefonte, is the nominee of the Republican Senatorial conference of the 22nd district, composed of Centre, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntingdon counties. He is not only entirely fitted by ability for the position, but is one of the most reliable men in the State, and a Republican who has never flinched in the support of the measures and men of his party. He will poll a vote in Centre county which only the usual frauds of the Democracy can prevent from being a majority of its legal voters.—*State Journal.*

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - Editor

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 24, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

SUPREME JUDGE:
Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson.

STATE TREASURER:
Hon. Robert W. Mackey, of Allegheny.

SENATOR:
John Irwin, jr., of Centre county.

ASSEMBLY:
William K. Burchinell, of Huntingdon.

COUNTY TREASURER:
Thomas W. Montgomery, of West.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
Charles R. McCarthy, of Clay.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
James H. Lee, of Jackson.

AUDITOR:
James H. Davis, of Morris.

JURY COMMISSIONER:
John G. Stewart, of Mt. Union.

CORONER:
John Laporte, of Franklin.

Republican County Committee Meeting

The members of the Republican County Committee of Huntingdon county, are respectfully requested to meet at the COURT HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of OCTOBER next, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Business of importance to be transacted.

J. HALL MUSSER,
Chairman.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1873.

TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

Since the first of July last we have found it exceedingly difficult to raise sufficient money to meet the pressing necessities of our business, in fact, at times, we have scarcely known whither to turn to raise money enough to pay our employees, our paper bills, and other necessary expenses, that can only be met by cash payments. This has been a source of great annoyance to us and interfered very much with our duties as an editor. It is not calculated to brighten a man's ideas to have to throw down his pen every few hours and run out to gather up sufficient money to purchase one of his hands a sack of flour or some equally necessary article. Especially is this the case when he knows that thousands of dollars are due him on subscriptions, which, if paid as they should be, would place him in a comparative position of independence. It is an absolute fact that out of the 1600 names on our list not 400 of that number have paid up to the first of January next. Have we not good and sufficient reason to scold? There are at least 400 who have not paid up for two years and 100 who have not paid us a farthing since our connection with the JOURNAL. This is a little rough. We have no desire to dun our subscribers, but what are we to do? Must we invest our money, year in and year out, and submit to all manner of inconveniences to oblige men who take no more interest in their county paper than this?

We hope all that are indebted to us will see the necessity of responding at once.—We want money badly. Send it by mail, at our risk, if mailed in presence of the post-master. Come, don't keep us waiting longer for what is due us. Pay up!

☞ Guss and Woods are temperance men! They want to defeat Burchinell with McAteer. Too thin!

☞ The Temperance men of this county, are not blind enough to vote for Dunn to elect an Anti-Local Option man.

☞ Examine the Registry List and see that every Republican in your district has been assessed. Do so without further delay.

☞ The out and out Leaguers will vote for McAteer, and those who can't be induced to do this will cast half a vote for him by voting for Dunn.

☞ The League men think they know John G. Stewart too well. They can't vote for him. He won't stuff the Jury Box for them; that's the trouble.

☞ Dunn is in favor of licensed houses, keeps whiskey in his cellar by the keg, and yet he asks temperance men to support him! This is impudence unparallelled.

☞ Poor Dunn really believes that Guss and Woods are going to vote for him! Does he remember Hon. A. A. Barker who ran only a year ago? They will go for Dunn and vote for McAteer!

☞ The "Potato Bug Ticket" will not get a single vote in a half dozen districts of the county, while in a number of others it will only get from one to eight. The from three to eight in a district will be the extent of its support.

☞ Hereafter it will cost $16,000 per year to run the Poor House, if the Regular Republican candidate should be defeated. The Leaguers and Democrats are working together in the matter. Logan will be retained and the funds for running the League will have to be furnished from that source.

☞ The League draws its funds for running the campaign from the Democrats and the Poor House. Both are rather questionable sources, but if the Democrats will be accommodating it is a matter of their own; however, it is quite dfferent with the tax-payers; they don't feel like having their taxes consumed in this way.

☞ In the dark and trying hours of the rebellion a number of patriotic and unselfish Democrats of Huntingdon county, broke over party ties and aided and assisted the government in its efforts to overthrow armed treason, which act fortunately cast their lot with the Republican party. Now these men are denounced as renegade Democrats by those who *have robbed the unfortunates of that rebellion of thousands.*

THE MAKE-UP OF THE BOLTERS' BOGUS CONVENTION.

To enable our readers to comprehend the make-up of the Bolters' Bogus Convention, we make the following analysis:

Alexandria—One delegate gathered up on the day of Convention.

Brady—Five votes; Jacob Musser setting in his wagon presiding over the meeting.

Broad Top City—One of the delegates an out-and-out McAteer man.

Carbon—An Election.

Cass township and Cassville—No report.

Clay—Two votes besides those of the delegates.

Coalmont—Six votes for Levi Evans, and none for Heaton. Heaton did not participate.

Cromwell—No election.

Dublin—No election.

Franklin—No election; but represented by H. S. Laird by motion in Convention.

Henderson—Six votes.

Hopewell—No election.

Huntingdon, 1st Ward—No election.
" 2d Ward—No election.
" 3d Ward—No election.
" 4th Ward—No election.

Jackson—No election.

Juniata—Three tenants of Wm. H. Woods, in this district, elected two of their number delegates—Jacob K. Peterson being the odd man—at some barn, aided by the presence of W. H. Woods.

Lincoln—No report.

Mapleton—No election.

Morris—No election; no representation.

Mt. Union borough—Seven votes.

Mt. Union district—No election.

Oneida—No report.

Orbisonia—No election.

Penn—Nine votes.

Petersburg—No election nor representation.

Porter—No report.

Shade Gap—No election.

Shirley township—No election.

Shirleysburg—Ten votes; one Democrat and John Logan, Poor House man, who belong to the township.

Springfield—No election; but Ephraim Baker, of Orbisonia, was made a delegate by the Convention.

Tell—No election; no representation.

Tod—No report.

Three Springs—No election.

Union—From six to eight votes.

Walker—No election.

Warriorsmark township and borough held a joint meeting, and four or five votes were cast.

West (Upper)—No election. There is no such man as C. Hamer in the township, and John A. Green, the only delegate present, was elected by the Convention.

West (Lower)—No election; no representation.

☞ There is but one sore spot in the Republican organization throughout the State, and that is in Huntingdon county, where a very small minority of men, all of whom want to be leaders and candidates, are in an antagonism with the regulars. It is a combination incapable of doing more harm than create topics of scandal for our opponents to roll under their tongues, and when the day of the election comes, the leaders of this famous plot will be alone in their glory. The great mass of the Republican party all over the State want peace and victory.—*State Journal.*

☞ Some officious fellow has turned the scent of the *Globe* after Dr. McCarthy, to whom it attributes all manner of things, and threatens to daub his picture. Well, well, lest we might have a two column article of whinings and boohooings in that paper, we here say that Doctor McCarthy is not the man, and that he has not written Dutch, English or dumb letters for this paper, soiling the burnished linen of its immaculate editor. Try again, please

☞ The Leaguers try very hard to make a point against a few active Republicans because they were once Democrats. If it had not been for men of this kind, who came to the rescue of the government in its greatest peril, these Leaguers would not now have a Republican party to outrage. All honor to the men who shook off party ties to save their country from ruin.

☞ If Capt. Burchinell had only a countenance like the editor of the *Globe* no one would suspect him of being addicted to the vice of intemperance, however much they might suspect him of being a candidate for the State's prison. Perhaps now the editor thinks countenances have nothing to do with it.

☞ Dunn will please remember when Woods was upbraided for having nominated Hon. A. A. Barker and then having turned around and supported Speer. that he justified himself by saying that others had done the same thing. The man who could do as infamous a thing as this once can do it again.

☞ There has been great excitement throughout financial circles, owing to the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., E. W. Clarke & Co., and several other banking houses, on the 18th inst. It is thought the suspensions are only temporary, and that they will be able to resume payment in a short time.

☞ Temperance men, why are Guss and Woods trying to engineer the Temperance craft? Ain't it simply to take a few votes from Burchinell, a consistent temperance man, for Dunn that will count one each for McAteer who is a straight whiskey man? Every Republican vote for Dunn is one for McAteer!

☞ The *Patriot* dishes up a column of Huntingdon county politics which displays a lamentable ignorance of the actual State affairs. P. M. Lytle, Esq., the *Patriot* is informed, does not train with that crowd.

☞ Guss and Woods are making arrangements to slaughter Dunn by trading him off for votes for Poor Director and Treasurer. They want to handle the county funds. Tax-payers, foil them in their scheme of plunder.

☞ Examine the Registry List and see that every Republican in your district has been assessed. Do so without further delay.

The Bolters' Convention Repudiated!

A SOUND REPUBLICAN TO THE FRONT!

Vote the Full Republican Ticket!

HUNTINGDON, PA., Sept. 18, 1873.

Editor Journal:—My attention has been called to the fact that my name has appeared in the columns of the Huntingdon *Globe*, under date of 9th inst., as a delegate from the Second Ward of Huntingdon to the Bolters' Convention of that date. I have no knowledge of having been elected to fill the position, and feel extremely anxious to know by what authority my name is thus used. I have never been identified with any faction in the Republican party, but claim to be a consistent and straightforward Republican, and intend, if I live to vote on the second Tuesday of October, to vote the Republican ticket nominated by the 12th of August Convention. I therefore most heartily repudiate any affiliation with the 9th of September affair known as the "Bolters' Convention," and would most earnestly recommend all good and true Republicans to do likewise.

Yours, respectfully,
R. O. MACDONALD.

Still Another Repudiation!

THE BOTTOM IS FALLING OUT!

HUNTINGDON, Sept. 20, 1873.

Editor Journal:—My name has appeared in the columns of the *Globe* of the 9th inst., as a delegate to a meeting purporting to be a Republican County Convention, but in reality a convention of self-constituted delegates without the voice of the people whom they pretended to represent. I was not at said meeting, and took no part in the affair, as I am not in sympathy with the movement, but expect to support the regular Republican ticket nominated by the Republican County Convention of August 12th, 1873.

Respectfully,
C. A. ESTES.

AND STILL THEY COME!

The Old Thing Gone to Staves!

GUSS, WOODS & CO, BOO HOO!

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 22, 1873.

Editor Journal:—I see my name mentioned in the *Globe* as a delegate to the Secession Convention held on the 9th inst. I wish to make the statement through your columns that I knew nothing of a delegate election in this old Republican borough for a convention on the Guss call, nor did I know that I was a delegate to the "Potato Bug" gathering. I am now, as I always have been, a straightout Republican. I condemn the movements of the Guss convention, and will go the full ticket nominated August 12th.

Yours, &c.,
PETER KNODE.

☞ Since our last issue we have received intelligence from all parts of the county, and from every quarter we are assured that the Potato Bug ticket will not receive any greater support than that given to the Independent ticket last Fall.—Work, friends, and the regular Republican ticket will be elected by at least 500 majority. If our friends do their duty, there is not a particle of doubt the whole ticket will be triumphantly elected by a greatly increased majority over last Fall.

☞ State Supreme Courts are reaffirming the decision that when a railroad sells a ticket for passage to a certain point it is with the understanding that the holder shall be furnished with a seat. When failure to do this is made, the holder of the ticket can legally claim damages. In all cases the company is bound by the plain terms of a contract made in the sale of a ticket to furnish the holder with a seat.

☞ The nomination of John Irwin, jr., of Centre county, as the Republican candidate for Senator, is most favorably received by all classes. His selection from among the worthy candidates before the conferees is in itself a tribute to his worth, and may destroy some Democratic prospects which had glittered in the eyes of sundry politicians of that school.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

☞ We have a letter from Franklin township which says that Laird, who represented himself and nobody else in the Potato Bug Convention, is the only man in the township who will vote the ticket. Thus we go. Our people begin to see the thinness of this thing, and the Democrats are beginning to regret that they paid their money to get it up to so little purpose.

☞ The Republicans of Huntingdon county are in earnest; they do not intend to leave a vestige of the miserable faction, which has cursed the county for years, at the coming election. From all parts of the county we hear of such an uprising of the indignant masses that the wretched tail of the League, which is still wriggling, will be ground to powder.

☞ It is extremely doubtful whether Guss and Woods can secure a sufficient number of votes for the "Potato Bug" concern to materially effect the regular ticket. Men who claim to be honest and true Republicans would just as soon touch a leper as meddle with it.

☞ The Guerrillas have a very striped ticket—it reminds one of the potato bugs—in fact the "Potato Bug Ticket" would be a good name for it. After gorging themselves full the frosts of October are about to slay them.

☞ John Logan, he of Poor House notoriety, is sloshing around like a bull in a china shop, working hard for the defeat of James H. Lee, the Republican candidate for Poor Director. Elect Lee, and John's days will be few.

☞ The late Bolters' Convention contained about fifteen soreheads and an equal number of old Leaguers, and the balance was made up of shysters, hangers-on, political fossils and bummers.

THE TEMPERANCE MEN AND THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic Convention of Dauphin County passed strong resolutions in favor of the repeal of the Local Option Law, and placed the party fairly on a Whiskey Platform. The last *Temperance Vindicator* comments as follows upon these resolutions, viz:

"So reads the resolutions of the Democracy of Dauphin Coouty, passed as the *Patriot* tells us, by A UNANIMOUS VOTE. In that representative assemblage not one man was to be found who would protest against the passage of such resolutions, threatening to take from us the only chance we now have of putting down the traffic in strong drink by the voice of a mojority of the people.

It is not my intention to show, as could be well done, that the resolutions are founded upon false assumptions, but simply to *call the attention of my Temperance brethren*, WHO ARE "THIRD PARTY MEN" to the difference between the Republican and Democratic parties on this great question. In the one case we have two men nominated for the Legislature who took an active part in the anti-liquor movement. They advocated it as a religious and moral duty, believing they would thereby advance the best interests of their fellow citizens and help to reduce taxes, pauperism, and crime. In this they did their duty. The question was not a party one; men of all shades of political opinion recognized the necessity for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks, and the fact that they had so acted, was sufficient to obtain for them the support of a large majority of the delegates in that convention.

"But these short-sighted men have determined to bring the question into partisan politics in the hope that they may draw off from the Republican party the votes of those that believe with them on this issue, and to secure a share of the spoils that they have these many years longed for.

"*Is the duty of every honest Temperance man not now made apparent?* WILL IT NOT BE A CRIME AND A BLUNDER TO WITHDRAW OUR SUPPORT FROM THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AT THIS TIME, BY ANY ATTEMPT TO FORM A THIRD OR PROHIBITORY PARTY? I have it from the best of authority that the liquor men who controlled the late Democratic convention intend putting forth herculean efforts to make it successful. They will expand their strength on the candidates for the Legislature; will trade off votes against the other officers at any odds if they may win on this point; AND IF TEMPERANCE MEN WITHHOLD THEIR FULL AND EARNEST SUPPORT FROM THE REPUBLICAN PARTY NOW, THEY WILL BE DOING THEIR CAUSE AN INJURY ALMOST BEYOND REPAIR. Whatever doubts any of us may have had on this matter before, the action of the Dauphin Democratic Convention must have dissolved them, and made our duty plain."

☞ A friend writes us from Alexandria as follows: "I see, by this week's paper, that the name of John Holsinger appears as a delegate to the Potato Bug Convention. Let me say for Mr. Holsinger that he was not there as a delegate. I will tell you how his name came to be used. The town of Alexandria was hunted over for a man to act with the famous letter-writer. Once Laird thought he would have to take the old Squire, but he gave that up, and concluded that he might catch some unfortunate in the town of Huntingdon. As he was posting about the town, seeking whom he might devour, he fell upon Mr. Holsinger, who had gone to Huntingdon on business, and froze fast to him. He prevailed upon Mr. Holsinger to allow him to use his name, and in an evil moment, he consented. He is a Republican but no politician, and will not vote for Dunn and his striped companions when the election comes around!"

☞ A correspondent from Hubblesville wants Barnum to procure Dunn's "good looking convention." He thinks it would be a rare collection of "beasts"—This is rough on Barnum, but it might be a good thing for the convention. By way of explanation: When Dunn looked around over the body which nominated him he had intended saying "this *intelligent* convention," but thought that would be putting it a little strong, so he modified it by saying "this *good-looking* convention." Here is where the laugh comes in.

☞ Springfield, the most regular and staunch Republican township in the county, feels outraged at being paraded to the world as having been represented by Eph. Baker, a citizen of Orbisonia, in the late Bolters' Convention. She feels the disgrace keenly. She had refused to participate, and then to have a citizen of another district voted in to represent her, is insufferable. She will repel the insult at the polls.

☞ The card of Mr. R. O. Macdonald, of the second Ward, speaks for itself. He repudiates the striped affair. The people can now see how the Bolter's Convention was gotten up. The bottom is falling out of the affair. A few more kicks and the old barrel will fall to staves.

☞ Mr. Macdonald, who is a thorough going Republican, says: "I, therefore, MOST HEARTILY REPUDIATE ANY AFFILIATION WITH THE 9TH OF SEPTEMBER AFFAIR KNOWN AS THE BOLTERS' CONVENTION, AND WOULD MOST EARNESTLY RECOMMEND ALL GOOD AND TRUE REPUBLICANS TO DO LIKEWISE!" That's the kind of talk! All good men will stand by the party.

☞ The fourth resolution of the Potato Bug Convention will certainly disqualify quite a number of that crowd from holding office.

☞ Dunn claims to be opposed to the Penna. R. R. Co., and yet he is lending himself to secure the election of M'Ateer, who is owned by this monopoly. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

☞ Examine the Registry List and see that every Republican in your district has been assessed. Do so without further delay.

MR. MACKEY.

The election of this gentleman to the inportant office of Treasurer of the State, may be taken for granted. He has borne himself ably, and the arrows of his opponents fall harmless at his feet

Of course, the Democrats attack!

Why not?

They are out, and would get in.

We excuse their clamor.

It cannot be denied, we think—that is to say, the fair-minded will hardly deny that the Republicans have managed affairs ably.

Under Democratic management the State finances showed no reduction of the State debt, while under Republican management the debt has been reduced from $41,000,000 to $26,081,516.60.

Of this reduction $574,745.94 was made during August 1873.

Under such circumstances it is ludicrous to find the Democrats endeavoring to prove some imaginary deficit in the accounts, and complaining of the large balance always kept on hand as a safety guard.

The Republicans have managed the State finances with shrewdness and skill, and deserve credit for it. The debt of the Commonwealth, on which we have to pay interest, is only $17,000,000, as the rest is offset by a debt due the Commonwealth by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which pays the interest regularly, and extinguishes a portion of the principal annually.

All this has been accomplished without any increase of taxation. Indeed the tax on real estate has been abolished, and some minor taxes also.

The surplus in the Treasury increases annually in consequence of the steady reduction in the load of interest to be paid.

Hence if we wish to increase this surplus available for public objects, we have only to go on reducing the principal of the debt.

Ever since the war, the debt has regularly and largely diminished, and to Mr. Mackey must much of the credit be given.—*All Day City Item, Sept 16, 1873.*

☞ The Lewistown *Gazette* twits us in regard to our poverty, and thinks we have "no interest in this district except to filch a political living out of it." If this is our object we have a very strange way of doing it. We came here, from an adjoining district, bought the *Republican*, and consolidated it with the *Journal and American*, and three years hard work ought to be able to demonstrate whether we did it in good faith or not. Almost every dollar that we have realized out of it since, we have put into the office until we have an office second to none outside of the large cities. This ought to give us some interest, certainly. Beyond this we have been a consistent Whig and Republican for twenty years—never was anything else—and we have edited a partisan paper, off and on, since we were eighteen years of age, and in that time we have helped to elect hundreds of men to office who have forgotten our services almost immediately, and yet have never filled an office of any kind which has paid a salary of forty dollars per annum. We have helped to enrich hundreds and remained poor ourself. We have worked for principles, and the man who intimates ought else—lies.

☞ At long last we have a tardy admission from the editor of the Lewistown *Gazette* that he "cannot understand the factional fights" in this county. Then he should have held his peace. We take pleasure in informing him now that there has been no "factional fights" here—only an effort by the true Republicans to shake off a secret oath-bound League which had fastened itself upon the party many years ago. This League elected the first Republican Jury Commissioner, and filled the jury-box with its sworn adherents. In 1869 it nominated a ticket out of Mr. Woods' office over maimed soldiers and the best men in the county, and the true members of the party became exasperated at such conduct and struck its ticket down. Since then the aforesaid League has been constantly striking those who helped to strike it down in 1869. Now it has a separate and distinct organization. We have endeavored to break up this League, and we have felt all the time that the *Gazette* was disparaging our efforts.

☞ It is said that the Democrats agreed to pay Guss and Woods $1,000 if they would call a Bolters' Convention and nominate a ticket. The sudden manner in which the Convention was called gives credit to the statement. Every Republican vote for the Bolters' ticket counts one for the Democrats. We hope that the money will be fairly shared out between all those who vote the Bolters' ticket.—Each is entitled to his share.

☞ A. W. Wright, the Bolters' candidate for Jury Commissioner, who is running for the mere fun of the thing, unless 'Squire Brooks, the Democratic candidate, can be induced ts decline, was one of the principal parties in saddling the heavy bounty debt upon Union township, which is weighing her down as if a mill stone were hung about her neck. There was a handsome League swindle in that bounty matter.

☞ If the Bolters' Convention cost the Democratic party $1,000, as alleged, who received the money? We suppose that each of the delegates to the Convention marched up and got his share. Who acted as paymaster? If this was not done there must be foul play somewhere. Those who received the money have pocketed it, and do not intend to share evenly.

☞ The Leaguers say they will elect the Democratic ticket, and that it is fully understood that Logan is to be retained as Steward if Horning is elected. Tax-payers, Republicans and Democrats, do you want the Poor House to cost $16,000 per year? If you do not, vote, and see that your neighbors vote, for James H. Lee.

☞ "Don't vote for Montgomery; he is a big, overgrown fellow; vote for Green, who is a poor, decrepit creature, only fit to be a treasurer." *Vide Globe.* The farmers and tax-payers generally vote for those whom they can trust. They know "Tommy" Montgomery.

☞ We call attention to the call for the meeting of the Republican County Committee in another column.

☞ Wherever the Leaguers have had control the People are groaning beneath a terrible load of taxes. They are now endeavoring to get the affairs of the county in their hands by manipulating the Democrats. If they should succeed the tax-payers will learn what it is to trust these fellows, who make copies of their duplicates and add on large percentage and collect it, as has been the custom not only in Porter but other portions of the county.

☞ Republicans, do not lend your aid to Guss, Woods & Co. to elect M'Ateer. by voting for Dunn, and thereby secure them the money promised in case of his success. A thousand dollars has already been paid for putting a ticket in the field, and another thousand is to be paid in the event of defeating the Republican ticket. Will you help these political tricksters to put money in their pockets?

☞ The *Globe* mendaciously asserts, from week to week, that Capt. Burchinell is a renegade Democrat. CAPT. BURCHINELL HAS NEVER BEEN A DEMOCRAT! He went into the army before he was of age, and there he became thoroughly identified with Republicanism, and he has acted earnestly and consistently with the party ever since.

☞ Dunn is only used to catch votes that would otherwise go for Capt. Burchinell. He is not intended to take any from McAteer. That would be out of the programme. If a voter won't go for Harry, then the next best thing is to get him to go for Dunn. The game is fully understood. McAteer and Dunn are piping through the same quill.

☞ At least forty important banking houses have suspended in Philadelphia and New York within ten days. Many of them the oldest and most substantial houses. The immediate cause has been carrying too much wild cat railroad stock and securities. The crisis will effect the country but little. The country is prosperous and such speculations cannot effect it.

☞ We have received a number of letters which speak of "William Dunn" as being the Potato Bug candidate for the Legislature. Why is this thus, pray? It is not "Billy" but "Dave" that is running for the Legislature. If any person is going to vote the Potato Bug ticket because they think "Billy" is heading it they should be undeceived!

☞ Union township, which is now weighed down with a bounty tax that is almost unbearable, has been under the control of the League for the last decade. Wherever the League has had control of the affairs of a district the tax-payers have been robbed without mercy. Look at Porter for an illustration!

☞ The *Monitor* asserts very confidently that Gilbert Horning will be elected Poor Director. Will it be kind enough to tell us whether John Logan; honest, John, you know; will be retained if he is elected? People want to know, you know.—Elect Mr. Lee and John's days are numbered.

☞ The Leaguers had a singular though effective way of raising the wind for campaign purposes. They used to make copies of their duplicates and add a handsome per capita additional and collect it. They would settle by the original duplicate and collect by their copy. It was a nice way to raise the wind but it was a little rough on the farmers.

☞ The editor of the *Globe* smiles a smile of satisfaction when he thinks of how easily they have been able to sell their followers to the Democrats. We are surprised that some of the veterans of the League will allow themselves to be sold like cattle without sharing the spoils. It is rather a rough financial operation.

☞ Billy Dunn wishes us to inform our readers that he is no way related to Davy Dunn, the tool of the man who does up the fish-market slang of Speer & Co.'s *Globe.* Billy is still engaged in the bone trade, and says that he is anxious that his friends should know that he is not simple enough to be used by such knaves as Guss and Woods.

☞ When Jay Cooke & Co., and others suspended, a few days ago, some of our enthusiastic Democrats predicted that it it would ruin the Republican party. Not so fast. The Republican party does not depend upon a banking concern for an existence, by a jug full.

☞ In addition to the card of Mr. R. O. Macdonald repudiating the Bogus Convention, we take pleasure in presenting those of Messrs. Estes and Knode. These gentlemen stand by the good old Republican faith, and ignore shams set up to elect the Democratic ticket.

☞ The editor of the *Globe* charges Capt. Burchinell with being intemperate, and claims that his tool Dunn is strictly temperate. The difference is that Dunn buys in his whiskey by the keg, while Captain Burchinell don't deal in "red-eye" at all.

☞ The Democrats were boasting, on the street corners, on Monday morning, "the *Globe* was going to give the JOURNAL thunder this week." This shows in whose interest that sheet is working. Well, let 'er flicker! Its the recoil that hurts.

☞ It is intimated, in the *Globe*, that Joseph M. Wilson, Esq., of Cassville refuses to serve on the Regular County Committee. We are authorized to say that this is a positive falsehood. Mr. Wilson will work and vote for the whole Regular ticket. Mark that now!

☞ Back Pay is a good thing and Harry J. McAteer knows it. He put himself on a Back Pay Platform. Tax-Payers, do you want Harry to vote himself an extra thousand or two? If you do, elect him to the next Legislature, if not, elect Capt. Burchinell!

☞ Our Democratic friends must not forget that Harry J. McAteer was in the Democratic Convention and voted for the Back Pay Resolution. Harry is in favor of Back Pay. He will have a chance to get it if he goes to the Legislature.

☞ The Constitutional Convention assembled again in Philadelphia, on the 16th, inst. Hon. John H. Walker, of Erie, was elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Wm. M. Meredith. Appropriate tributes of respect were paid to the eminent departed presiding officer.

☞ J. White Shaver, esq., furnished the proof of the existence of the "Peoples' League," in the hand-writing of Dr. Shade, and now Guss and Woods bemaul him.—White, you should not have done this thing, and then you would be a bully fellow.

☞ The remainder of the Polaris crew was rescued by the whale-ship Ravenscraig, twenty miles south of Cape York, longitude 20 degrees, and were transferred to the steam whaleship Artic, which landed them at Dundee, Scotland, about the 18th, inst.

☞ The editor of the *Globe* does not love Horatio G. Fisher, esq. He grits his teeth at him, snaps at him, makes ugly faces at him, and then, as if no longer able to control himself, he squirts a lot of mud at him. Poor squirt!

☞ The witty editor of the *Globe* only perpetrates seventy-five puns on the word Dunn. It is evident he has an over-dose of Dunn. He is trying to throw it off. We supposed it would nauseate him. He and the faithful will go for McAteer straight!

☞ We have the best evidence in the world upon which to deny the story that one of the Republican candidates was intoxicated on his way home from the Convention. It is a lie after the manner of the Leaguers—a League *lie.*

☞ Dunn says confidentially to landlords that he is in favor of granting license to hotel-keepers because he can't see how they can run their hotels to make it pay otherwise. A nice temperance candidate, indeed!

☞ A mail bag was accidentally thrown off, at Mill Creek, some time ago, which contained a few *Globes* for the lower end, and the editor of that paper exhausts himself upon the subject. "Tall aches from little toe-corns grow."

☞ Burchinell and Tyhurst, without the fear of the *Globe* before their eyes, went to Harrisburg and laughed, the naughty fellows, when Guss didn't get his seat, and he makes mouths at them now. Boo hoo!

☞ The effort of the *Globe* to characterize the movement of the People, to crush its infamous League as a Ring movement, falls as flat as its effort to disorganize the party.

☞ Senator Scott and H. B. Swoope, esq., opened the campaign at a Republican mass meeting held at Indiana, on the 23d instant.

HOW TO REMOVE STAINS AND SPOTS FROM MARBLE FURNITURE.—The only stain which Sapolio will not remove is a "stain upon the character." But from marble mantels, tables, china, tableware, carpet, furniture of every description, or any article of household ornament or use, the deepest dyed stain can be instantly washed out forever by the use of Sapolio. It is as cheap as ordinary soap, and will always do exactly what is claimed for it, if the simple directions are followed.

☞ I have for years been opposed to Calomol, and since 1839 have used SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR as a Vegetable Remedy, and can confidently assert that it has exceeded my expectations curing cases of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that were thought almost hopeless.

GRENVILLE WOOD,
Wood's Factory, Macon, Ga.

☞ It seems almost unaccountable what becomes of all the balances and scales annually made. The Fairbanks Scale Company last year used up 13.000 tons of raw material in the manufacture of their famous weighing-machines. This house, however, literally has the world for a market.

New To-Day.

LET ALL THE WORLD KNOW

That I have just replenished my stock of goods with the best articles to be found in the eastern cities. The

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

is the most complete that can be found outside the city. The garments are made of the best materials, and are cut in the latest style, and are selling very cheap. My stock of

HATS AND CAPS

can't be beat this side of sundown, and I am determined not to be undersold by either Jew or Gentile. The

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

is complete in every branch, and being connected with one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the city of Boston, I have superior advantages over other dealers. My goods are the BEST and cheapest in the market.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISH'G GOODS

in endless variety, embracing all the latest styles, and at prices that cannot fail to please the closest buyer.

Don't forget the place, No. 332 Allegheny street, near the Union Depot.

OLIVER CUNNINGHAM.
Sept.24,1873.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of Andrew Taylor, Administrator of the estate of Philip Taylor, late of Tod township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 10th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of Petrekin, Massey & M'Neil, No. 200 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

MORD B. MASSEY,
Auditor.
Sept.24,1873.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

[*Estate of Margaret Brotherline, deceased.*]

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the balance in the hands of David Black, Administrator of Margaret Brotherline, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, will attend to said duty at his office, in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 11th of October next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Auditor.
Sept,24,1873-3t.

New To-Day.

THE 14th
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
HUNT. CO., AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
WILL BE HELD AT
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
OCTOBER 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1873.

The Committee of Arrangements feel safe in announcing that this year's exhibition will surpass any ever before held in this county. The Premium List has been revised, and exceeds any heretofore offered by the Association. The same has been printed in Pamphlet form, and can be had at principal stores in town, at Railroad Stations, at stores where large bills are posted and from officers of the Association.

EXCURSION TICKETS

will be sold on P. R. R. & B. T. R. R., during the week.

TROTTING PREMIUMS.

SECOND DAY $125; THIRD DAY $250.

FRIDAY, FOURTH DAY, FIREMAEN'S CONTEST, $100.

A parade of several Steam Fire Engines and Hose Companies through the principal streets of town in the morning and a grand contest for premium at one o'clock.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.

J. ATLEE WHITE,
Chairman.
Sept.24,1873.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PETERSBURG.

The undersigned, wishing to enter into other business will sell the following property: a new Brick Dwelling House, and a lot and half of ground 90x150 feet fronting on two streets, a new Brick Blacksmith Shop 36x26, three fires, shoeing shop attached 13x26. The shop alone rents for $100.08 and does a good business, the shop is so arranged as to not interfere with the house. A good Stable and Buggy house and all other outbuildings in good order, a variety of good fruit. If not sold till November 15th will then offer it at Public Sale, for further particulars call at the premises.

F. E. WEAVER,
Petersburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.
Sept.24,1873-3mos.

THE BRADY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Will hold their second ANNUAL FAIR, at ROXBURY, Huntingdon county, Pa., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, October 2d and 3d, 1873, to exhibit all Farm Products, Garden Vegetables, Fruit, Poultry and Farming Implements. The Ladies' Department will consist of Bread, Cakes, Pies, Preserves, Jellies, Butter, Apple-Butter, Canned Fruit, Flowers, Needlework, &c. There will be a MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT, in which any person wishing to exhibit any Machinery or Works of Art can do so, for which premiums will be given according to merit. The Buckeye Dryer, Baker and Food Steamer will be exhibited in full operation, by Engle, Keller & Co., of Lancaster, Pa. All persons offering articles for exhibition will be required to pay an entrance fee of from 5 to 15 cents per article, according to class. Mr. Waring, of Tyrone, and other able speakers, will be expected to address the Association. Competition open to all! Single admittance, 15 cents. Single ticket during fair, 30 cents. Family ticket, 50 cents. Fair to open at ten o'clock, a. m.

Sept.24,1873.

STRAY STEER.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Walker township, on or about the first of August, a RED STEER, with White Face and Short Tail. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

MOSES MAMER.
Sept.24,1873-3t*

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS!

Which may be done with less than quarter the usual expense by the use of GLINE'S PATENT SLATE ROOFING PAINT. A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by the application of this slate be made to last from 25 to 30 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated and made to look much better and last longer than new shingles without the Slate, for ONE-THIRD the COST of RE-SHINGLING. The cost of Slating new Shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them, and the Slate is FIRE-PROOF against sparks and live coals falling upon it, as may be easily tested by any one, and as appears from the fact that Insurance Companies make the same Tariff that they do for Slated Roofs. For tin and iron it has no equal, as it expands by heat and contracts by cold, and never cracks or scales. For Cemetery fences it is particularly adapted, as it will not corrode in the most exposed places. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water tight at a small expense. The Slate or Paint is EXTREMELY CHEAP! two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of Shingle roof, or over four hundred of Tin or Iron. Price of the Slate ready for use is 80 cents per gallon, $16 per half barrel, or $30 per barrel of about 40 gallons, freight from New York added. We furnish and apply the material for $2.50 per 100 square feet freight added. The Paint has a very heavy body, but is easily applied with a 4 or 6 inch coloring brush. On old and rotton shingles it fills up the holes and pores, hardens them, and gives a new and substantial roof that will last for years. On curled or wraped shingles, it brings them to their place and keeps them there. It fills up the holes in tin or felting roofs and stops the leak; one coat is equal to ten of ordinary paint. The color of the Slate when first applied is of a dark purple; in about a month it changes to a light uniform slate color, and is, to all intents and purposes, Slate. It is a slow dryer, but rain will not affect it in the least in one hour after it is put on. Roofs examined, estimates of cost given, and when required, will be put in thorough repair. Orders respectfully solicited. Address B. J. WIESTLING, Jr., Middletown, or R. R. WIESTLING, Huntingdon, Agents for Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Huntingdon, Bedford, Blair and Cambria counties.

Sept.24,1873-4t.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will offer, at public sale, on the premises, in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1873,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described Real Estate:

All that valuable tract of land situate in the township aforesaid, about seven miles from Mount Union on the Pennsylvania Railroad two and-a-half miles west of Shirleysburg, on the East Broad Top Railroad, and three miles from Orbisonia, on the last mentioned railroad, containing THIRTY-FIVE acres in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, good Barn, Wood Shed, Spring House, Smoke House and every other outbuildings necessary for comfort and convenience; also, a SAW-MILL in complete running order, which has been repaired recently, with an improved water wheel; the mill cuts very fast; also, in connection with it is a good LATHE MILL very recently put up. The stream on which the saw-mill is located affords an excellent Grist Mill, Foundry or Factory site. Being in a good grain growing community a GRIST MILL would do a good custom business. The erection of Iron Furnaces, Forges and Rolling Mills at Orbisonia, will afford a good market for flour and feed.

There is a good Orchard of choice fruits such as Peaches, Cherries, Apples, Grapes, &c. Next in importance is the prospect of iron ore on the farm partially developed. A mine having been opened recently and a vein struck of excellent Hemetite ore immediately on the line between Joseph Rhodes and this property.

This property is owned by George M. Spanogle, Esq., who now resides on it.

TERMS.—$200 of the purchase money to be paid as soon as the property is knocked down. The one-half of the purchase money, (which will include the $200 paid when the property is knocked down) to be paid on the first day of April, A. D., 1874, at which time possession will be given a deed conveying a good title delivered; the balance in payments not to exceed $150 annually, with interest from April 1st 1874.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys for owner, No. 300½ Penn Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.
Sept.17,1873-ts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of JACOB AYERS, deceased.*]

The undersigned, residing in McAlavy's Fort, having been appointed Administrator *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* of the estate of Jacob Ayers, late of Jackson township deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES I. AYERS,
Administrator.
Sept.17,1873.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

S. S. SMITH & SON,

No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes

Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.

Aug.20,1873.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber, living in Lincoln township, desirous of changing his location, will sell the Farm upon which he now resides, at private sale, containing one hundred acres, and allowances, of which about seventy acres are cleared and under fence and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a good new Log Frame House, a Bank Barn, and other outbuildings; there is a never-failing spring at the door, and about four hundred fruit trees. For informntion and terms apply to

D. G. ENYEART,
James Creek,
Huntingdon county, Pa.
August20,1872-3mo.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 24, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Squirrels are plenty.

Autumn is robing herself.

Overcoats are coming to the front.

On the wane—The pic-nic season.

Coal bins are being generally filled.

Ditto—The prospects of the Gussites.

The committees on hogs are now forming.

The sun goes into winter quarters this week.

Read our notice to delinquent subscribers.

Our merchants are brushing up for the fall trade.

The "sere and yellow leaf" will soon be here.

The juveniles are preparing for the nutting season.

Large numbers of our citizens attended the Altoona Fair.

Clearfield had a $7,000 fire on the night of the 11th inst.

The fogs have lifted the frosts hereaways handsomely.

Mr. John Frost will visit this bailiwick in a very short time.

Oysters, buckwheat cakes and fresh pork are now in season.

Beck has put a handsome new looking-glass in his barber shop.

Lecturers are getting ready to swoop down on defenseless communities.

It will soon be time to put up your stoves and put down your windows.

Everybody who had their new fall clothes, were out to church on Sunday last.

Harry G. Neff, esq., is the happiest man in Porter township. They are both boys!

Tyrone has a new paper called *Once a Month*, with J. Newton Holmes at the helm.

The Huntingdon Car Works are turning out handsome caboose cars for Broad Top.

The funds of Huntingdon county will be safe in the hands of "Tommy" Montgomery.

We believe the premium list, which was printed in Lancaster, has arrived in Huntingdon.

See advertisement of the Agricultural Fair in another column. It is coming. Be on hand.

On Sunday last a train of Emigrants, numbering twenty-two cars, including baggage, passed west.

Smucker & Brown have commenced the brick work of their new furniture factory on Mifflin street.

The Pacific Express, west, has been making very poor time for the last week. Reason—too much freight.

It is very inconsistent for a man to preach temperance while he keeps his whiskey and ale in his cellar.

Large quantities of iron ore are being shipped, by canal from this place, by Grove Brothers, to Danville.

The JOURNAL has now a weekly circulation of over two thousand. Advertisers will please make a note of this.

Old Dr. Hidenthal, of Saxton, well known to a number of our citizens, died in that place on Thursday last.

Prof. J. Irvin White is laboring hard to get the public schools of this borough in good working condition.

The Messrs. Colstock, J. K. McCahan and the Presbyterian congregation have each laid good brick pavements.

Fisher & Sons are building a new brick office, on Penn Street, on the west bank of the classic Muddy Run.

The Messrs. March have in course of erection a handsome residence on the corner of Seventh and Mifflin streets.

Dr. Daniel Houtz, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Alexandria, this county, died in that place, on Saturday last.

Our young friend Andy Crewitt is home for a two weeks' visit, looking as fresh a new blown rose. Long may he wave.

Philipsburg has a Merchants' Union for the protection of the merchants from that class of customers who buy but never pay.

A human skeleton was found in an old brick-yard pond, in Lewistown, the other day, and raised quite a breeze for a little while.

Two handsome brick residences have been built this summer, on the south side of Second street, between Penn and Washington.

One hundred and six thousand tons of freight is the amount, in excess of the amount shipped last year, on Broad Top, to this date.

Wm. E. Corbin, Esq., of Juniata township, will please accept the printers' thanks for a treat of sweet cider and some toothsome apples.

The "grasshopper twist" with which some of our young ladies are afflicted, is said to have originated from stomach ache in a mild form.

State Superintendent Wickersham advises school boards to publish accounts of their annual receipts and expenditures without delay.

Our agricultural readers are growling considerably at the non-appearance of the premium list in the county papers. It is none of our funeral.

Col. Wm. P. Mehaffey, recently appointed Post-master at Mill Creek, this county, died at his residence, in that village, on Monday, the 15th inst.

The terrible financial ordeal, in the East, has not caused us any uneasiness in regard to bank balances due us. There is some consolation in this.

Mrs. Catherine Over, mother of Mr. David Over, editor of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, died on the 12th inst., aged 71 years, 5 months and 7 days.

It is hinted that a straight jacket will be absolutely necessary for one of the candidates on the Potato Bug ticket before the second Tuesday in October.

A party of clerical gentlemen from this and adjoining counties succeeded in killing seventy squirrels, in Barree township, during a couple of days last week.

The time fixed by Congress for filing claims for additional bounty will expire January 30, 1874. Claimants are accordingly warned to present their papers in time.

An Altoona editor, who doubtless speaks whereof he knows, says the best way to prevent bleeding at the nose is to keep that useful organ out of other people's business.

Port & Friedley average seven beeves a week, together with a countless number of sheep and calves, and yet they are hardly able to supply the demands of their customers.

The Hollidaysburg *Standard* relates a circumstance wherein six persons lost their lives by drinking from a tin cup which had been used by a person who died from diptheria.

Our stock of cards, envelopes, and all kinds of note and letter papers, bill heads, tags, &c., is the fullest and most complete ever brought to this town, and we are prepared to furnish them very cheap.

An exchange paper truthfully remarks: "Trying to do business without advertising is like squinting at a pretty girl through a pair of green goggles. You may know what you're doing, but nobody else does."

Our friends in Brady township will hold their Second Annual Agricultural Exhibition at Roxbury, about five miles from Mill Creek, on Thursday and Friday, the 2d and 3d days of October. The public are respectfully invited.

Glass bonnets have appeared. They are formed of a tissue woven by fine glass threads, and may be said to be the glass of fashion fitted to the mould of form. Ladies who wear them must deny themselves the pleasure of criticising their neighbors, on the principle that it is dangerous for those who live in glass houses to throw stones.

FOR a fine line of Boy's and Children Hats or Caps, go to Cohen Bros., No. 422 Penn street. sept17tf.

THE RAILROAD ALARM.—The Telegraph Alarm, invented and patented by our friend G. Natcher, Esq., of this place, we are happy to learn, was the centre of attraction at the late Exposition at Cincinnati. Its movements and operations were witnessed by large numbers of the most scientific men in the United States, and commanded the highest approbation, all pronouncing it a decided success.

As an invention for the safety of life and property it stands unequalled, and will no doubt soon be adopted by all the railroads of this country.

FOR a fine White Shirt go to Cohen Bros., three doors from the post office. sept17tf.

THE Silsby "fellers" expect to give the grandest concerts during the Fair that have ever been seen in Yenter's Hall. sept.17-3t.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending Sept. 20, 1873	117,15
Same time last year	4919
Increase for week	6716
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	331,333
Same date last year	217,841
Increase for year 1873	113,492

THE Silsby Star Combination will exhibit during the Fair at Yenter's Hall. sept.17-3t.

TRUNKS, Valieses and Umbrellas, at Cohen Bros., in the Diamond on Penn st. sept17tf.

FIFTY CENTS WILL PAY FOR THE JOURNAL FOR THREE MONTHS!—We desire every Post Master in the county to send us at least four new subscribers for three months, at fifty cents each. This can readily be done, and at some of the larger offices double this number ought to be obtained. Send us FIFTY CENTS and get the JOURNAL for three months. tf.

DON'T forget the Silsby boys. They are trumps. sept.17-3t.

BLANKS.—Receipts for Collectors and Treasurers of School Tax for sale, at this office, at fifty cents a hundred. If sent by mail four cents additional must be added for postage.

Tax Executions for State, County and Militia tax, under the late collection act, for sale at this office, at one dollar per hundred. If sent by mail five cents additional must be added for postage. tf.

FOR the latest styles of Bows and Ties go to Cohen Bros., in the Diamond. sept17tf.

WM. MARCH, BRO. & Co. return thanks to the public for past generous patronage, and announce that Wm. March is now in the Eastern cities laying in a stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which will not be beaten for cheapness and texture. All persons in town and those attending the Fair are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

FOR the latest styles of Silk Hats go to Cohen Bros., in the Diamond. sept17tf.

JUST ARRIVED.—E. C. Summers & Co., have just received a splendid stock of New Goods in Alpacas, Flannels, &c. Now is the time to buy. We have the best and cheapest stock ever brought to this county. Boots and Shoes cheaper than the cheapest. Groceries can't be undersold. sept17-3t.

WM. MARCH, BRO. & Co. are selling off their goods at greatly reduced prices to make room for the new stock to arrive in a few days.

CHANGE.—The citizens of Oneida township, on Saturday, the 13th inst., at a special election, held for that purpose, decided unanimously in favor of changing the place of holding elections, from the Warm Springs, to the Centre Union School House, in that township.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.
Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

THE world renowned Silsby Troupe will hold fourth, in Yenter's Hall, to delighted audiences, on the first, second and third nights of the County Fair. sept.17-3t.

Letter From Orbisonia.

ORBISONY, September 20, 1873.

MR. EDITER: *Dare Sur:*—Doubtless you will be surprised after havin receved a litter from me, sur; niver havin sane me, and, sur, as I niver writ fur yer gude paper or ainy other, be jabers, you will plase excuse a sligh mustake or so, as I niver profist to be much of a skoller, and, sur, as me business called me all most over all this grate county lately, I of coorse paid a little attintion to yer politicks, and I am happy to inform you, sur, that the fools are not all dead yet.

I larn since I came here yer have had a nother convintion in yer town, held by what we know as the Paple's Lague, and a beautiful Lague it is too. In miny of the Districts in the county I know they were hard up to get fools enough to substitute thimsilves Deligates, without gitting min to to elict thim, and in some places I am told they ran round with a paper and got paple to mark on the same for their Diligates, and of coorse if no others wude mark, the fool running round cood mark fer himself convaniently. Well, sur, shure and I dono who all ware, as I niver rade the *Globe*, the organ of that little click. A mon wanted me to rade one not long since, and, sur, I tould him I would as soon touch a sarpint, and niver a bit would I rade it, for I knew something of that fool Guss when in Juniatta county. He well nigh broke up the Republican party in that county, and I am surprised to find he could raise a douzen fools in this county to follow him or his loike. Perhaps you remimber of his making a spache in an institute in yer town some few years ago, when he, traitor-like, in talking of the ignorance of the community in which he lived, gave as a sample a man whose father had died, and he said on looking at him he niver saw Dady look so nateral in his life. He or some other gave the name of Curfman for the mon, and shure ivery body thought he was no gintlemin to talk so of his nabors, but, be jabers, I think if he has as many followers in Kassville and vicinity as he claims, they must be fules, indade, and it was a fair riprisintation. I find he has a few—and they are but few—in this place, and they are such as took the bate from Woods, and are still kept in the faith by grandady, who is in his dotage, and cannot survive long; to see him walk now his knees would remind you of Beltshazer, when his were on a bust.

And another thing, sur, troubles me some is to think that poor Billy Dunn who is at the head of their ticket, should be disgraced by thim in his ould days. When in the Poor House here at Shirley, he was rispicted, and could make more by attending well to the bone business than he will by running for the Legislature, shure: and shure I thought him hardly fit for the position, but raily they tell me he is the smairtest mon on the ticket, and shure it looks so, for I would ha thot he had too much gude sense to accipt the nominations and a mix with sich company. And, sur, I niver saw their candidates for Treasurer and Jury Commissioner, but those that have say they are green and wright, and right green all over, and shure I accept the proposition. And shure, sur, I would like you would give us the names in print of all those Traitors bold, with Benedict Arnold at the head of the list and Jeff Davis at the bottom, that we can have them framed, to hand down to posterity, and in centuries to come, poets may paint them in verse, and set it to music as something worthy of worship, being unloike anything in Heaven or on earth.

Sing Binedict Arnould a traitor of ould,
Their comes Guss and Woods, of treachery untould,
Three Evanses next, all brothers you see,
And as experienced Guerrillas as iver cude bae.

Thin we sae Robert Laird and his man,
Henn Graffus of the same dirty clan
G. Whittaker, thare comes June Logan too,
All legs and no body or brains are in view.

Now hoping the Baird of the Mountin my theme will renew,
And give to those traitors all honor that is due;
With all of the others I failed to commend,
And pray that they all may soon be condemned.

And further, sur, I think some notice should be taken of those silf sacrificing candidates. We shude see that a pension be provided for thim this winter, for we have niver read of so great faith since the woman touched the hem of the Saviour's garment. Certainly they must know in some districts they will not get a half douzen votes, if the people tell the truth. And, sur, I am glad to say I know most ivery mon on the Republican ticket, and they are gude men, and shure, sur, if I am in this county at the election—and shure I'll try to be—I will vote for ivery mon on it. I kin vote as much as any country born you've got if I am an Irishman, and shure, sur, I know the Republican party to which I belong to be a great national party throughout all the States, and shure, sur, this little Lague of Woods and Guss is a wae speck in this county. They shude be prosicutid for claiming the name of Republican.

I presume you have heard of this place, so I omit a description for the present.

Hastily yer dear friend,

EDDIE.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA., September 23, 1873.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 50
Extra Flour	7 50
Family Flour	8 00
Red Wheat	1 50
White Wheat	1 55
Bark per cord	8 50
Barley	60
Butter	25
Brooms ℔ doz.	2 50
Beeswax ℔ pound	25
Beens ℔ bushel	2 00
Beef	7½ 8
Cloverseed ℔ 64 pounds	4 00
Corn ℔ bushel on ear	65
Corn shelled	60
Chickens ℔ lb	8
Corn Meal ℔ cwt	1 75
Candles ℔ lb	12½
Cranberries ℔ quart	18
Dried Apples ℔ lb	6
Dried Cherries ℔ lb	6
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	20
Feathers	80
Flaxseed ℔ bushel	1 25
Hops ℔ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	8
Side	9
Hay ℔ ton	15 00
Lard ℔ lb new	11
Large onions ℔ bushel	1 50
Oats	40
Potatoes ℔ bushel new	50
Plasler ℔ ton ground	13 00
Rags	3
Rye	70
Rye Chop ℔ cwt	2 00
Rye Straw ℔ bundle	15
Wool washed	40a45
Wool unwashed	30

Deaths.

LEVINGSTON.—In Barree township, on the 4th inst., Mrs. James A. Levingston, aged 41 years.

Special Notices.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26-6mos.

Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.—This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It cost but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Disease of the Stomach, and for all classes requiring a tonic.

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor.

Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
August27-4t.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE

and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.

Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-1y.

WHY! WHY! WHY!

Is HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS patronized by our best citizens?

BECAUSE

It is reliable in all cases.
It is not a rum drink.
It has been tested thirty years.
It is recommended by physicians.
It is recommended by clergymen.
It is recommended by lawyers.
It is recommended by all who use it.
It will cure Liver Complaint.
It will cure Dyspepsia.
It will cure Jaundice.
It will cure Marasmus.
It will cure Habitual Constipation.
It will cure Sick Headache.
It will strengthen the Debilitated.
It will tone up the Nerves
It will give a good appetite.
It will assist Digestion.
It will cure all diseases arising from diseased or debilitated digestive organs. Be sure you get "Hoofland's German Bitters." Sold by all Druggists. Principal office, 602 Arch street, Philadelphia.
June11,1873eow7mos.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, AND FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-1y.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

July16,1873-1y.

AUGUST FLOWER.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, impure blood, heartburn, waterbrash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of the food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to the Drug Store of John Read & Sons, Huntingdon, and get a 75 cent bottle, or a sample bottle free of charge. Try it.

Aug.20,1873-1y.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic system, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, palid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eye lids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Take only E. F. Kunkel's, Depot and office, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth street, below Vine, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other.

It is sold only in $1 bottles, with a photograph of the Proprietor on each wrapper, all other is counterfeit.

Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
Sept. 24,1873-8th and 11th mos.

New Advertisements.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

For Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

For Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO

For Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scrath.

SAPOLIO

Is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

For Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains from Maple Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND SAPOLIO

A new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO

As an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND SAPOLIO

Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO

Is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO

Removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by by any Cosmetic known.

HAND SAPOLIO

Costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'
20 PARK PLACE, N. Y. or No. 231
LIBERTY ST., Pittsburg, Pa.
May28,'73eow1y.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Executors' of the last will and testiment of Samuel Mosser, late of West township, deceased, will offer, at Public Sale, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1873,

at 10 o'clock a. m., a valuable tract of Limestone Land, situate in West township, Huntingdon county, Pa., about five miles from Petersburg, adjoining land of Henry Neff on the north, William Moore on the east, Thomas W. Montgomery and James Myton on the south, and John H. Neff on the west, containing TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY Acres and ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN Perches and allowance; Two hundred and twenty acres of which are cleared, and the balance, fifty acres, well timbered, having thereon erected a good Two-Story Frame House, a Large Frame Bank Barn, Blacksmith Shop, Wagon Shed, Carriage House, and Cider Mill. Also, a Good Tenant House and Water-Power Saw Mill. The land is of the best quality of limestone land, and has for several years been carefully cultivated, and is at present in a good state of cultivation. There is on the premises, and convenient, a large Apple Orchard, of choice, Selected Fruit. With abundance of all other kinds of fruit generally grown in the country. The farm, for quality of soil, convenience of arrangement of buildings, water, &c., is one of the best in Shaver's Creek Valley.

TERMS.—Fifteen Hundred Dollars to be paid when the land is sold; the balance of one third of the purchase money on the first day of April, 1874, when Deed will be delivered and possession given; the balance in two, three, or four years, to suit purchaser. Payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage of purchaser.

JOSEPH MOSSER,
JOHN H. NEFF,
Executors of Samuel Mosser, deceased.
Neff's Mills, September 17, 1873-ts.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

Will be offered at Public Sale on the premises, on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1873,

The following described Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, viz:

A Farm known as the Spanogle Farm, containing about 122 acres, about 90 of which are cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. The Buildings are a large Bank Barn, and a New Frame Dwelling House. There is a fine Spring of water near the house; lies within a mile of Warriorsmark Town, and about half a mile from Railroad.

A Farm known as the Mong Farm, containing about 118 acres; 90 of which are cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. The Buildings are a Log and Frame Bank Barn, a large Stone Dwelling House, a Stone Spring House, a Frame Wagon Shed, Pig Pen, &c. There is a fine Spring of water near the House. The Farm lies within a mile of Warriorsmark town, on the turnpike, and about a half mile from Railroad.

TERMS.—$500 to be paid in cash on each Farm when bid off; the balance to make the one-third to be paid on the first day of January 1874. The remaining payments will be on easy terms, and made known on day of sale.

Sale to commence at the Spanogle Farm at 11 o'clock A. M., of said day.

WM. A. NEFF.
Sept.17,1873-ts.

SMITHFIELD VILLAGE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

TWELVE LOTS on PIKE street and TWELVE LOTS on BRIDGE street. Lots 50x150 feet fronting on sixty foot streets, and extending back to twenty-five foot alleys. Price $200, payments to suit purchasers.

R. R. BRYAN,
No. 528 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
Sept.17,1873-tf.

ENTERPRISE TRANSFER CO., HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

We would respectfully announce to the public that we have procured a FIRST CLASS OMNIBUS, for the delivery of Passengers and Baggage to and from all trains, from and to all parts of town, between the hours of 7 A. M, and 8 P. M., (Sunday, excepted). ☞ Orders for night trains must be left at Baggage Room, Union Depot, or Blair's Book Store not later than 8 P. M. ☞ Persons arriving by trains, with baggage, will please give their baggage checks to our driver or to the Baggage Agent at the Depot.

W. H. DEARMITT,
Gen'l Manager.
Sept.17,1873-3mos.

New Advertisements.

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS

The attention of Boards of Education, Superintendents and Teachers is invited to the following

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY

E. H. BUTLER & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

—AND—

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED

BY THE

CONVENTION OF DIRECTORS,

HELD AT CLEARFIELD, JUNE 3, 1883.

For the use o the Public Schools of Clearfield co.

Also by the

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

for all the Public Schools in the State of Vermont.

BY THE BOARDS OF EDUCATION OF

New York City,
Philadelphia,
Lancaster.
Reading,
Huntingdon,
Hollidaysburg,

and many other prominent town and cities.

MITCHELL'S NEW GEOGRAPHIES

The Standard Series of America.

ALWAYS UP WITH THE TIMES.

RETAIL PRICES:

Mitchell's First Lessons in Geography	50
Mitchell's New Primary Geography, 4to	80
Mitchell's New Intermediate Geography, 4to	1 80
Mitchell's New School Geography and Atlas	2 50
Mitchell's New Physical Geography	1 88
Mitchell's New Outline Maps and Key, *Small Series, on rollers. Net*	10 00
Mitchell's New Outline Maps and Key, *Large Series, on rollers. Net*	20 00
HISTORIES.	
Goodrich's American Child's Pictorial History of the United States	84
Goodrich's Pictorial History of the United States	1 75

THE NEW AMERICAN

READERS AND SPELLERS

The Latest and Handsomest Series.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SERIES.

New American First Reader,	SARGENT	20
New American Second Reader,		30
New American Third Reader,	AND	50
New American Fourth Reader,		60
New American Fifth Reader,	MAY	90
New American Primary Speller		20
New American Pronouncing Speller		30

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The New American Etymology	90
Oxford Junior Speaker	75
Oxfords Senior Speaker	1 50

Copies can be obtained upon the most liberal terms for introduction, by application to the publishers or

D. W. PROCTOR, Agent,
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Correspondence with Teachers and Directors cordially invited. Aug13-3m

TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

YOUNG MEN AND LADIES qualified for practical operators, at the Buffalo Telegraph Institute and City Line Telegraph. Every graduate secures a position. The largest and most complete in America. Address, for Circular and Catalogue, C. L. BRYANT, Superintendent, Buffalo, N. Y.

COLUMBIA CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

A boarding School for Young Men and Boys. For circulars address Rev. H. S. ALEXANDER, Columbia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW BOOK

Epidemic and Contagious Diseases with the newest and best treatment for all cases. The only thorough work of the kind in the world. Embraces Small-Pox, Yellow Fever, Cholera and all analogous diseases. No family safe without it, and all buy it. Has 24 chromatic illustrations. The biggest chance of the season for agents. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

Agents Wanted.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

DOEMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., NEW YORK.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can posses, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oricle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

MONEY Made Rapidly with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogues and full particulars free. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover St., Boston.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$25 MONEY MADE FAST $1.000.

By all who will work for us. If upon writing you do not find us all square, we will give you one dollar for your trouble. Send stamp for circulars to O. H. BUCKLEY & CO., Tekonsha, Michigan.

HAVING struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC I experimented myself by compounding roots and herbs, and inhaling the Medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered a most wonderful remedy and sure cure for Asthma and its kindred diseases. Warranted to relieve the severest paroxysm instantly, so the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. One trial package sent by mail FREE of charge.

Address D. LANGELL,
Apple Creek, Wayne county, O.

THE LA CROIX MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Established in 1837.

Is the oldest and most successful institution in this country for the treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases. For terms of treatment, call or address by mail, with statement of case,

S. H. HUNSDON,
31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

GRANDEST SCHEME EVER KNOWN.

FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 CASH GIFTS $1,500,000.

$250,000 FOR $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts.

At this concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000.

divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket holders.

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	17,500
10 Cash Gifts $10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts 5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts 10,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts 500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts 400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts 300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts 200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts 100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts 50 each	550,000
Total 12,000 Gifts, all cash, amounting to	$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets $50; Halves $25; Tenths, or each Coupon; $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22½ Tickets for $1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of Tickets at a time.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky.. and Manager Gift Concert,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
ept.10,1873-4t.

New Advertisements.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE.

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medical properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of the disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Billious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alchoholic stimulants in every form.

Grateful Thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Head-ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of the Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Billious, Remittant and Intermittant Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, sore Eyes, Erysipe-Itch, Scrufs, Discolorations of the skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelminitics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system wil follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen'l Agts., San Francisco, California,
& cor. of Washington and Charlton sts., N. Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.
Sept.10,1872-eom1y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY!

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION!

and acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most Reliable Preparation ever introduced for the RELIEF and CURE of all

LUNG COMPLAINTS.

This well known remedy is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years, and when resorted to in season seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Pains or Soreness in the Chest or Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, Liver Complaint, &c.

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE

CURED

by a timely resort to this Standard Remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

does not dry up a Cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

THIS HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Should be in the hands of every family and individual, as its prompt use for a slight cough or cold will cause immediate relief, while cases of long standing and apparently incurable character often yield to its wonderful curative powers, and its great adaptation to the wants of man when afflicted.

CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS, SINGERS,

and all those whose occupation requires an unusual exercise of the vocal organs, will find this the only preparation which will effectually and instantaneously relieve their difficulties.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Remember that the genuine Wistar's Balsam has on the outside wrapper the signature of "I. BUTTS," and the printed name of the proprietors, "SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, BOSTON." All others are base imitations. Examine the wrapper carefully before purchasing.

PREPARED BY
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston,
And sold by dealers generally.
August6,1873,eow1y.

Real Estate.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, J. HALL MUSSER

HUNTINGDON LAND AGENCY.

Persons having Real Estate to *sell*, as well as those who wish to purchase, will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the undersigned, who, in connection with their practice as Attorneys-at Law, in the settlement of Estates, &c., are able to effect speedy and satisfactory purchases and sales of farms, town properties, timber lands, &c.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
1jan73-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

[*Estate of BENJAMIN BEERS, deceased.*]

To Rebecca A. Fleck, Liberty P. O., Jasper Co., Mo., take notice, that at an Orphans' Court held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 11th day of August, A. D., 1873, before the Honorable John Dean, Esq., President, and David Clarkson and Anthony J. Beaver, Esquires, his Associates. On motion of J. R. Simpson, the Court awarded a Rule on the heirs and legal representalives of Benjamin Beers, late of Cromwell township, deceased, to appear in Court, on the second Monday of November next, (1873,) then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold. And ordered that to all persons interested, notice be given personally or by writing left at their place of abode residing within the county, and to all residing out of the county, by publishing in one or more papers directed to their nearest Post Office address, at least ten days prior to the said second Monday of November next.

Certified from the Record under seal of said Court this 28th day of August, A. D., 1873.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.
Sept.10-4t.

HUNTINGDON BOROUGH WATER LOAN.

8 PER CENT. TWENTY YEARS COUPON BONDS.

REGISTERED OR MADE PAYABLE TO BEARER AS INVESTORS MAY DESIRE.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
JANUARY and JULY.

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY, APPROVED MARCH 10, 1871.

Bonds will be issued in denominations of $100, $200, $300, $400, $500, $600, $700, $800, $900, $1000 and $5000.

This Loan is free from County and Municipal taxes.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of D. Caldwell, Esq., No. 111, Third street.

J. H. BORING,
Chief Burgess.
August20,1873-6mos.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OEFICE,

HUNTINGDON, PA., August 23, 1873.

Notice is herby given, that I have this day appointed J. Hall Musser, Deputy District Attorney. All business pertining to said office should hereafter be addressed to him.

H. CLAY MADDEN,
District Attorney of Huntingdon county, Pa.
August 27, 1873-1y.

WEIGHT GUARANTIED.

732 and 734 Penn Street.

WILKESBARREE COAL is the cheapest, because it is the MOST DURABLE. A superior article of all sizes constanty on hand. Orders solicited and promptly filled by

July30-3mo. HENRY & CO.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DYSPEPSIA

Permanently cured in in every instance by the

EAGLE DYSPEPSIA TROCHES,

They will immediately correct a sour stomach, cure heartburn, sickness or pain in the stomach, costiveness, liver complaint, head ache, etc., etc. For sale by all Druggists. Price 35 cents per Box. NEBEKER & CO., Proprietors, Phila., Pa. For sale in Huntingdon, by JOHN READ & SONS, Druggists. July23,'73-3mo.

TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

If you want to save 10 to 15 per cent. don't fail to go to the large

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

Just opened by

BROWN & TYHURST,

At No. 525, PENN Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They have just returned from a trip among the *wholesale* manufacturers, of the different kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, &c., buying at exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. They are also manufacturing such kinds of furniture as it will pay best to make here; and they wish it understood, that those who buy from them, will get bargains, as they intend to sell *low for cash*, and will not have to charge bad debts of worthless customers, to cash buyers' goods. Go and see their PARLOR SUITS and new styles of COTTAGE and FRENCH CHAMBER SUITS, CHAIRS of all kinds, LOUNGES, TABLES, &c.

July30,1873-3mo.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birth-day by the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsome steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office osder to the undersigned.

FREDK. FRALEY, Treasurer,
Aug.20,'73toJuly4,'76.] 904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

A SPLENDID PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

The undersigned are authorized to offer the splendid private residence, late the property of Miles Lewis, Esq., dec'd., on Washington street, between 7th and 8th streets, known as the "Foster Property," for sale. The lot is a triangle formed by Washington street and a fifteen feet alley, having a frontage of Two Hundred and Twenty Feet on Washington street, every part of which can be utilized for building purposes. The house is a large, two-story frame building, containing eleven rooms, six below and five above, most conveniently arranged, with kitchen attachments and other outbuildings. There is a never-failing well of excellent soft water upon the rear porch, and a well-finished cellar. Two of the lower rooms can readily be converted into store rooms.

There is no more desirable property in the town, and none that seems to offer such a rare opportunity for a profitable investment. The property is offered at private sale for the present, but if not sold before the 11th day of October next it will be offered at public sale on that day.

For further particulars and terms apply to or address J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
aug13,tf] Huntingdon, Pa.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office at Philadelphia prices

New Advertisements.

PITTSBURG SAFE CO.,

167 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURG, PENNA

Manufacture

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, VAULTS, &C.,

which are unequaled by any other.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD, RELIABLE SAFE,

purchase ours and you will get what you want.

Prices and specifications furnished on application.

August20,1873-1y.

SPOKES, RIMS, PLOW & HANDLES

JOHN G. DAVIS & SON.
UNION SPOKE WORKS,
S. W. Cor. Leopard and Otter St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Send for Price List. ☜
July16,1873-1y.

A. HOFFMAN,

Manufacturer of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealer in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets, Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap. Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.15,'73y

THE STERLING ORGAN.

30 TO 40 PER CENT.

saved by purchasing the Sterling Organ, which for beauty in design, purity, power and sweetness of tone, has few or no equals. It is unrivalled for varied and beautiful musical effects, prompt response to the touch, and ease and elasticity of action.

They are acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them, to be far in advance of any other. Call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I will not be undersold, and can afford to make large reductions in prices to buyers.

☞ This instrument is warranted for five years.

Call or address
MISS ANNIE M. SKEES,
Music Teacher,
No. 419, Moore Street,
June18,'73tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS AT H. GREENBERG'S

NEW STORE, next door to the Post Office, Huntingdon, who has now in store the largest and most desirable stock of seasonable goods, for

MEN AND BOYS

that has ever been opened in Huntingdon. The stock consist of

BLACK CLOTHS, DOE SKINS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, FRENCH DOMESTIC AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

which will be made up in the best style and in his peculiarly neat fit and durable manner.

If you want a good suit of cloths cheap,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Childs suit (from 3 years up,)
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Boys suit,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Youths suit,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a good Suit made to order,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

If you want a nice line Gents Furnishing Goods,
Call at H. GREENBERG'S.

Also, Cassimeres sold by the yard,
At H. GREENBERG'S.

Tilors Trimmings of all kinds for sale,
At H. GREENBERG'S.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED as REPRESENTED
April30.1873-1y.

60 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS!

60 Choice BUILDING LOTS, in Taylor's Addition to West Huntingdon," for sale.

Apply to

tf. JOHN F. MILLER.

FARMERS

Your attention is called to Geiser's Patent Self-regulating Grain Separator, Cleaner and Bagger, with the latest improved triple geared horse power. We warrant it to be made of good material, and to thresh and clean grain superior to any other machine made in America. Farmers wanting to purchase, give it a trial. For further particulars apply to P. K. HARNISH, Water-street, Huntingdon county, Pa., Agent for Huntingdon, Blair and Bedford counties. [may28-tf.

SMUCKER & BROWN, UNDERTAKERS.

A large stock of COFFINS on hand trimmed to order and funerals attended with the New Hearse.

May14,'73-1y.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!!

The GEISER SELF-REGULATING GRAIN SEPARATOR CLEANER and BAGGER, now built under the immediate direction of the inventer, by first-class workmen and of the best material, is the only Machine that really can by *one operation thoroughly thresh and clean* Grain fit for market. For particulars apply to or address HENRY BRUMBAUGH, *James Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa.*, Agent for Blair county, S. E. of Piney Creek; Huntingdon county, S. of the Juniata river; Mifflin county to Lewistown. Repairs always on hand.

June25,1873-tf.

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned having established himself permanently in Huntingdon, would inform the public that he is prepared to manufacture

SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
COLLARS,
HARNESS
and NETS

of all kinds and the most approved patterns Give him a call. Shop No. 606 Washington St. between 6th and 7th, near the Catholic Church.

nov11,1873-3mos. JOHN A. BISBIN.

FOR FINE AND FANCY PRINTING Go to the JOURNAL Office.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Country Children.

Little fresh violets
  Born in the wildwood,
Sweetly illustrating
  Innocent childhood!
Shy as an antelope,
  Brown as a berry,
Free as the mountain air.
  Romping and merry!

Blue eyes and hazel eyes
  Peep from the hedges,
Shaded by sun-bonnets
  Frayed at the edges!
Up in the apple trees,
  Heedless of danger,
Manhood in embryo
  Stares at a stranger.

Out in the hilly patch,
  Seeking for berries;
Under the orchard tree,
  Feasting on cherries;
Tramping the clover blooms
  Down 'mong the grasses;
No voice to hinder them,
  Dear lads and lasses!

Dear little innocents,
  Born in the wildwood;
O that all little ones
  Had such a childhood!
God's blue spread over them,
  God's green beneath them;
No sweeter heritage
  Could we bequeath them!

—*Rural New Yorker.*

Young Stock in Fall and Winter.

The time has arrived when young stock is to be seen to. Winter will soon be here, and the long, cold rains and wet snows of autumn are impending. Are we going to keep out, as is so much the case, our tegs, calves and young colts, till the snow forces them to shelter? Quite likely, the most of us. And what will be the result? It will be not only a lessening of the flesh, but a check in the growth, which can never be remedied. On this point we are very heedless—many of us ignorant. We act as though we did not know what is lost in the growth of a young animal is a loss to the mature cows horse or sheep or any other stock. And if left out now in the rains and snow with short feed, frozen and faded toward the last, this will surely, and to a considerable extent, be the case. The fields also are hurt by being denued, and the evil thus has a twofold hold upon the future.

It should be remembered—but it is not generally—that young stock dropped in the spring has never seen winter, so that the severity of the weather will fall all the heavier upon the tender and uninured animals. They need early shelter, to be let out again if the weather is favorable and the feed plenty. November in our 44th degree of latitude, should see them housed permanently. Better feed early, so that when the winter really sets in, the young stock is in a healthy, hearty condition, growing unchecked, while it is housed during both the late fall and winter.

A shed will answer for the calves and the young sheep, each kept separate. Let there be feeding racks along the sides—this for fall; and I also prefer it for winter; but let it be made tight and warm, with warm, dry bedding, not neglecting to ventilate sufficiently, though no snows should be suffered to blow in. Thus housed, and not crowded, the little company will enjoy it, and continue to thrive uninterruptedly if the right feed be given.—The same will do pretty much for the three, the tegs, the calves and the colts, and that is, in effect, a continuation of the grass or summer feed, dried grass hay, dried when green and tender. Nothing is better than aftermath for this young stock, unless it is early cut clover. The two together we have found to work as well as anything.—The substance and effect are about the same.

It is held that such a feed is too loosening to the bowels. We have not found it so; and I have never seen it so. It is more so than grass itself, grass advanced in its growth, which has a less influence in this direction than the more tender growth, such as pasture generally furnishes? No one would object to have pasture continued during the winter if this could be, as is the case in some parts of the country where cattle and sheep subsist on grass the year round. But some people are hard to convince; they are those that come in last to adopt the improvements; and thus they lose the benefit which others have reaped in the meantime.

It is gratifying to see the advance young stock will make during the winter if properly fed and taken care of. They will come out strong, active, and greatly grown. Such heifers will be cows at two years, and make the better cows for it; otherwise they would be apt to lose a year, which would be a year's loss of feed and care, and the animals not the better. The tegs will have grown into sheep, wool long, glossy and thick; and the colt, hearty and nimble, will have made rapid advance, which it could never have reached with bad treatment and neglect; the loss would have been seen in the future horse, and in so valued an animal would have been considerable, and therefore cannot be afforded, especially if the animal be a choice one.

A word as to feeding. We find it best for young stock to feed often and little at a time. They will then eat up clean, thus preventing waste and the habit of loathing their food, which last is apt to be the case where the remains of a large feed are much breathed over. The cost to winter young stock is thus reduced to a comparatively low figure.—*F. G., in Country Geneleman*

Freezing will not Kill Cured Corn.

I wish in this to correct the erroneous idea going the rounds of the press. It is popularly supposed that a temperature of four degrees below zero will kill the germ of corn. This is not so, my corn was exposed to twenty-two degrees below zero last winter, and every kernel grew. The trouble generally comes in autumn. The farmer delays husking his corn till a cold rain comes on, ending with a snow storm and freeze. The corn not yet thoroughly cured in the shock, is first saturated by the rain and then frozen and the germ is killed. Corn husked and thoroughly cured before cold weather comes on, may be carried to the North Pole and brought back, and planted, and I will warrant it to grow.—*H. R. Beach.*

United States Laws.

(Published by Authority.)

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 58.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, for the naval service of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy four and for other purposes:

For pay of commissioned and warrant officers at sea, (including sea pay and rations of officers detailed or appointed as naval storekeepers abroad,) on shore, on special service, and of those on the retired list and unemployed, Provided, That those officers on the retired list, and those hereafter retired, who were, or who may be, retired after forty years' service, be entitled to seventy-five per centum of the present sea-pay as the grade or rank which they held at the time of their retirement. The rear-admirals provided for in the act of June fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, shall be considered as having been retired as rear admirals.

For contingent expenses of the Navy Department, one hundred thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

For foreign and local pilotage and towage of ships of war, fifty thousand dollars.

For services and materials in correcting compasses on board ship, and for adjusting and testing compasses on shore, three thousand dollars.

For books for libraries for ships of war, three thousand dollars.

For compass fittings, including binnacles, tripods, and other appendages of ships' compasses, five thousand dollars.

For logs and other appliances for measuring the ship's way, leads and other appliances for sounding, three thousand dollars.

For bunting and other materials for flags, and making and reparing flags of all kinds, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For stationery for commanders and navigators of vessels of war, four thousand dollars.

For musical instruments, and music for vessels of war, one thousand dollars.

For steering signals and indicators, and for speaking tubes and gongs, for signal communication on board vessels of war, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For drawing, engraving, and printing and photo-lithographing charts, electrotyping and correcting old plates, preparing and publishing sailing directions, and other hydrographic information, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying in the Pacific, fifty thousand dollars.

For making charts, including those of the Pacific coast, thirty thousand dollars.

For rent and repair of building, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expenses of Naval Observatory, namely:

For pay of one clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For three assistant observers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each,

For transcribing astronomical observations upon sheets for publication, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For completing tower and dome for the new refracting telescope, five thousand dollars.

For switch-board for telegraphic apparatus, six hundred dollars.

For continuance of work on new planets discovered by American astronomers, three thousand dollars.

For rent, fuel, labor, stationery, boxes, expresses and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

For fuel and materials necessary in carrying on the mechanical branches of the Ordnance department at the navy and stations, one hundred thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, six thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For purchase of copper, iron, wood and other materials necessary for the manufacture of torpedoes and for work on the same, twenty seven thousand.

For labor, including one chemist at two thousand dollars, pyrotechnist electrician, one foreman machinist at one thousand five hundred dollars, and two clerks at one thousand seven hundred dollars each, twenty one thousand dollars: Provided, That the funds herein appropriated for the torpedo corps shall only be used in the establishment and maintenance of torpedoes to be operated for offensive or defensive use against an enemy in naval warfare.

For contingent expenses of the ordnance service of the navy one thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

For equipment of vessels: For coal for steamers use including expenses of transportation, storage, labor, hemp, wire and other materials for the manufacture of ropes, and for the payment of labor in equipping vessels, and manufacture of articles in the navy yards pertaining to this bureau, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

At the navyyard, Washington District of Columbia: For clerk in the equipment office, one thousand five hundred dollars; and one for store and time clerk, one at one thousand four hundred dollars and one at one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, four thousand one hundred dollars.

At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For clerk in equipment office one thousand four hundred dollars; for one store and one time clerk one thousand two hundred dollars each, in all three thousand eight hundred dollars.

At the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand five hundred dollars; and for one store and time clerk, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; in all, three thousand nine hundred dollars.

At the navy yard, Pensacola, Flordia: For equipment office clerk, one thousand three hundred dollars.

At the navy yard, Mare island, California: For clerk in equipment office, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars; for store clerk, one thousand seventy five dollars; in all, three thousand and seventy five dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, namely; For freight and transportation of stores, transportation of enlisted men, mileage to honorably discharged men, printing advertising, expenses of auction sales, telegraphing, stationery, apprehension of deserters, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

For establishing gas works and piping to light the Kittery navy yard, twenty thousand dollars.

At the navy yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts: For civil engineer, one thousand five hundred dollars; for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for writer to commandant, one thousand dollars; for gate keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger to commandants office six hundred dollars; in all, six thousand nine hundred dollars.

At the navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York: For assistant to civil engineer, one thousand five hundred dollars; for draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for writer to commandant, one thousand dollars; for gate keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; for mail carrier, nine hundred dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Virginia: For draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; for gate keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, six hundred dollars; in all four thousand four hundred dollars.

For the construction of gas-works and piping at the Norfolk navy yard, Portsmouth, Virginia, ten thousand dollars.

At the navy yard, Pensacola, Florida: For superintendent of yard improvements, two thousand dollars; for gate keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; for messenger for the office of the commandant, six hudred dollers.

At the navy yard, Mare island, California: For assistant to civil engineer and draughtsman, one thousand eigt hundred dollars; for gate keeper and detective, one thousand dollars; and for messenger for commandant's office, seven hundred and fifty dollars; in all, five thousand and fifty dollars.

At the naval station, League island, Pennsylvania: For draughtsman and clerk to civil engineer, at one thousand four hundred dellars each; in all, two thousand oight hundred dollars.

At the naval asylum, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For superintendent, six hundred dollars; steward, four hundred and eighty dollars; matron, three hundred and sixty dollars; cook, two hundred and forty dollars; assistant cook, one hundred and sixty eight dollars; chief laundress, one hundred and ninety two dollars; stable keeper and drivers three hundred and sixty dollars. For furniture, and repares of the samo, one thousand dollars; repairs of all kinds, five thousand dollars; in all, fifty eight thousand four hundred and seventy eight dollars; which sum shall be paid out of the income from the naval pension fund.

For general maintenance of yards and docks, viz: For general expenses of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; furniture for government houses and offices in the navy yards; incidental labor at navy yards; and for flags, awnings, and packing boxes, and for contingent expenses of yards and docks, not exceeding forty thousand dollars, nine hundred thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

For support of the medical department for surgeons' necessaries for vessels in commission, navy yards, naval stations, marine corps. and Coast Survey, forty thousand dollars.

For pay of the civil establishment under this bureau: At the hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, seven thousand seven hundred and eighty two dollars.

At the hospital, New York, eleven thousand three hundred and thirty two dollars.

At the hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, six thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars.

At the hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, four thousand nine hundred and twenty-six dollars.

At the hospital, Annapolis, Maryland, four thousand five hundred and twelve dollars.

At the hospital, Norfolk, Virginia, five thousand four hundred and six dollars.

At the hospital, Pensalola, Florida, five thousand and ninety four dollars.

At the hospital at Yokohama, Japan, two thousand four hundred and seventy eight dollars.

At the naval laboratory, New York, six thousand four hundred dollars.

At the navy yard, New York, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pennsplvania, one thousand and four hundred and eighty dollars.

At the navy yard, Washington, District of Columbia, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Eirginia, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

As the naval station, Mound city, Illinois, one thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

At the navy yard, Kittery, Maine, one thousand two hundred and ninety.

For contingent expenses of the bureau, twenty-five thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING

For pay of the civil establishment at the several navy yard under this bureau:

At the navy yard, Boston, Mass: Two writers, one to paymaster and one to inspector of provisions and clothing at one thousand and seventy dollars each! in all two thousand and thirty four dollars and fifty cents.

At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pennsyleania: One writer to paymaster, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty five cents: one writer to inspector of clothing and provisions, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty five cents; in all, two thousand and tnirty four dollars and fifty cents.

At the navy yard, Washington, District of Columbia: One writer to paymaster, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty five cents.

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Virginia; One writer to paymaster, one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty five cents.

At the navy yard, Mare island, California: One writer to paymaster. at one thousand and seventeen dollars and twenty five cents; one writer to inspector of provisions and clothing, one thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars; in all two thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and seventy five cents.

For contingent expenses, seventy five thousand dollars.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

For the construction of eight steam vessels of war, three million two hundred thousand; this appropriation to be available from the passage of this act.

For protection of timber lands, five thousand dollars.

At the navy yard, Charlestown, Mass: For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk to naval constructor, inspector of timber, time clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; clerk of store houses, one thousand two hundred dollars: in all, seven thousand one hundred dollars.

At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars; clerk of store house, one thousand two hundred dollars; inspector of timber clerk to naval constructor time clerk and superintendent of floating dock, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; in all, eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

At the navy yard, Norfolk Virginia: For draughtsman to naval constructor and clerk of store houses, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; time clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all four thousand dollars.

At the navy yard, Mare island, California: For draughtsman to naval constructor, one thousand four hundred dollars: inspector of timber, clerk of store houses, clerk to naval constructor, superintendent of floating dock, and time clerk, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; in all, eight thousand nine hundred dollars.

BUREAU OF STEAM-ENGINEERING.

For repairs and preservation of machinery and boilers on naval vessels, one million dollars.

For fitting, repair, and preservation of yard machinery and tools, fifty thousand dollars.

For labor in navy yards and stations, not before included, and incidental expenses, one hundred thousand dollars.

For purchase and preservation of oils, coal, iron, and all materials and stores, four hundred thousand dollars.

For completing five pairs of compound engines and accompanying boilers for the third rate vessels Marion, Vandalia, Swatara, Quinnebaug, and Galena, and other vessels, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

At the navy-yard, Charlestown, Massachusetts: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store clerk, one thousand four hundred dollaes each; and time clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

At the navy yard, Washington, District of Columbia: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store clerk, at one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

At the navy yard. Pesacola, Florida: For clerk of store houses, one thousand two hundred dollars.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, California: For draughtsman, one thousand six hundred dollars; clerk to chief engineer and store clerk, one thousand four hundred dollars each; and time clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars; in all, five thousand six hundred dollars.

NAVAL ACAEEMY.

For pay of professors and others: One professor of mathematics, two thousand five hundred dollars; four professors, namely, of mathematics, (assistant,) of French, of chemistry, and of ethics and French studies, at two thousand two hundred dollars each; twelve assistant professors, namely, four of French, one of Spanish, three of ethics and English studies, one of mathematics, one of astronomy, and two of drawing, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; aword master, at one thousand two hundred dollars, and two assistants, at one thousand two hundred dollars: assistant librarian, one thousand four hundred dollars; eighteen first class musicians, at three hundred and forty eight dollars each; seven second class musicians, at three hundred dollars each; in all, fifty eight thousand five hundred rnd seventy six dollars.

For pay of watchmen and others, thirty thousand six hundred and fifty nine dollars and fifty cents.

For pay of mechanics and others, seventeen thousand four hundred and sixty one dollars and ninety cents.

For repairs and improvements of public buildings, and for repairing the wall inclosing the grounds of the academy, fourteen thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, sixty four thousand dollars.

That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy three, the term of the classes in the Naval Academy at Annapolis shall be six years, instead of four, as now provided by law, and this provision shall first apply to the class entering the academy in the year eighteen hundred and seventy three, and to all subsequent classes.

MARINE CORPS.

For pay and subsistence of officers of the marine corps and for pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and others of corps, three hundred and seventy three thousand and six hundred and thirty nine dollars.

For pay and subsistance of two thousand privates, three hundred and seventy four thousand dollars.

For clothing, one hundred and sixty seven thousand six hundred and thirty six dollars.

For transportation officers, and their servants, and troops and for expenses of recruiting, twelve thousand dollars.

For forage for horses belonging to field and staff officers, six thousand dollars.

For contingencies, namely: Freight, toll, cartage, purchase and repair of boats, labor, stationery, telegraphing, oil, candles, gas, water rent, barrack furniture, bed sacks oil cloth, crash, rope, twine, axes, carpenters tools, purchase and repair of engine hose, mess tables, bunks, purchase and repair of galleys, cooking stove, stoves where there are no grates, gravel for parade grounds, pumps, booms and brushes, paving and for other purposes, twenty five thousand dollars: Provided, That no money appropriated by this act shall be expended on account of vessels or naval engines contracted for during the war.

SEC. 2. That the Supreme Court, in its judgment, if it appears that any notice or intention to appeal was filed with the clerk of the district court within thirty days after the rendition of the final decree therein.

SEC 3. That the act of Congress approved December 21st 1861, entitled "an act to further promote the efficieney of the Navy," and the act approved June 25th 1864, entitled "An act to amend the act of the 21st December, 1861, entitled "An act to further promote the efficiency of the Navy," shall hereafter be construed to retire any officee before sixty two years of age.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 60.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the date of the passage of this act, for all purposes relating to custom duties and importation, "heading-bolts" shall be held and construed to be included under the term "stave-bolts."

SEC. 2. That barrels of American manufacture exported filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty may be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and without requiring the filing of a declaration at time of export of intent to return the same empty.

SEC. 3. That foreign merchandise which arrived at a port of the United States on or before the thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and upon which duties were not paid prior to August first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, though the same were not entered or transferred to a public store or bonded warehouse, shall be entitled to the benefits provided for in the second section of an act entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports, and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, the same as such merchandise would have been entitled to had it actually been in public store or bonded warehouse on or prior to the thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-two: Provided, That the owner of such merchandise shall, within thirty days from the passage of this act, make application therefor in writing to the collector of the port at which such merchandise arrived.

SEC. 4. That on kid and all other gloves imported into the United States from foreign countries there shall be no discrimination in determining by appraisement the foreign market value of such goods, whether protected by trade-mark or not, and that in no case shall the goods so protected by trade-mark be appraised at a less foreign market value than the like goods not so protected; and no sale or pretended sale of such goods shall be held to fix the value of the same.

SEC. 5. That section fifty-five of the act of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, as amended by the act of June sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be further amended by adding to the first paragraph of said section the words: Provided further, That the bonds required to be given for the exportation of distilled spirits shall be cancelled upon the presentation of satisfactory proof and certificates that said distilled spirits have been landed at the port of destination named in the bill of lading, or upon satisfactory proof that after shipment the same were lost at sea without fault or neglect of the owner or shipper thereof."

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 66.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to establish the Department of Justice: and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the twelfth section of the act entitled "An act to establish the Department of Justice, and for other purpeses," approved June 22, 1870, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to make to Congress, at the commencement of each regular session of Congress, a statement of the number of causes, civil and criminal, pending during the preceding year in each of the several courts of the United States.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and required to furnish to the head of the Department of Justice, as they may be published, the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be by him distributed to such officers of the courts of the United States as are now or may hereafter be by law entitled to received them.

SEC. 5. That a register of such books shall be kept, under the authority of the head of the Department of Justice, showing the quantity of each kind received by him in pursuance of this act; and it shall be his duty to cause to be entered in such register, and at the proper time, when, where, and to whom the same, or any part of them, have been distributed and delivered, and to report the same to Congress in his annual report.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAT NATURE—No. 84.]

AN ACT to authorize the continued employment of an agent and counsel of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representativ of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in his discretion to continue the appointment and employment of the present agent and counsel of the United States, under articles tweve to seventeen inclusive, of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and for said agent and counsel to act under such continued appointment and employment, notwithstanding the election of the said agent and counsel to act under such continued appointment and emolument, notwithstanding the election of the said agent and counsel as a Representative to the Forty third Congress: Provided, That such appointment and employment shall not continue after said agent and counsel shall have taken the oath of office as such Representative.

Approved, March 4, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 64.]

AN ACT to extend for four years the act establishing the Board of Commisioners of Claims, and the acts relating thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth sections of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1872, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1871, and the act entitled "An act to authorize the commissioners of claims to appoint special commissioners to take testimony, and for other purposes," approved May 11, 1872, be and the same hereby extended and continued in force for fouyears from the 10th of March, anno Domini 1873.

SEC. 2. That the commissioners of claims shall not receive any petition for the allowance of any claims unless such petition shall be presented to and filed with them on or before the 3d of March, 1873; and all claims not present ed shall be deemed to be barred forever hereafter.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 65.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations foe the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1870," approved March 3, 1869.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1870," approved March 3, 1869, is so far modified as to authorize and permit the President of the United States to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint, one assistant adjutant general, with rank, pay and emoluments of a major in the said department.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[RESOLUTION OF GENERAL NATURE.]

JOINT RESOLUTION tendering the congratulations of the American people to the people of Spain.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the name and behalf of the American people, the congratulations of Congress are hereby tendered to the people of Spain upon their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of universal liberty in a republican form of government.

That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, requested to transmit this resolution to the American minister at Madrid, with instructions to present it to the Spanish government.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 87.]

AN ACT to establish a board of local inspectors of steam vessels for the customs district of Michigan, in the State of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That there shall be a local board of inspectors designated and appointed for the customs district of Michigan, in the State of Michigan, and the inspector of hulls and the inspector of boilers, composing the said board, shall receive a salary of nine hundred dollars a year each.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 79.]

AN ACT to create a port of delivery at La Crosse, in Wisconsin, and to provide for a survey of customs thereat.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That La Crosse, in the county of La Crosse, and State of Wisconsin, be, and is hereby, constituted a port of delivery within the collection district of New Orleans; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of customs for said port, who shall perform the duties of such office and receive the compensation of not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum as salary.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office at Philadelphia prices

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, August 14, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom. P. M.	Up Trains. Mail A. M.	STATIONS.	Down Trains. Accom. A. M.	Down Trains. Mail P. M.
LE 6 15	LE 7 45	Huntingdon	AR 6 50	AR 9 20
6 20	7 50	Long Siding	6 45	9 15
6 35	8 00	McConnellstown	6 35	9 05
6 40	8 05	Pleasant Grove	6 29	8 58
6 51	8 50	Marklesburg	6 15	8 45
7 01	8 20	Coffee Run	6 05	8 35
7 08	8 35	Rough and Ready	5 58	8 29
7 15	8 41	Cove	5 49	8 20
7 18	8 50	Fishers Summit	5 46	8 17
7 35	8 53	Saxton	5 30	8 00
7 50	9 10	Riddlesburg	5 15	7 45
7 55	9 25	Hopewell	5 10	7 38
8 10	9 32	Pipers Run	4 58	7 26
8 15	9 45	Brallier's Siding	4 50	7 20
8 21	9 50	Tatesville	4 43	7 12
8 26	9 57	B. Run Siding	4 38	7 09
8 32	10 01	Everett	4 33	7 03
8 40	10 15	Mount Dallas	4 25	6 55
9 00	11 35	BEDFORD	4 05	6 35
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 9 20	LE 7 40	Saxton,	5 25	AR 7 55
9 35	7 55	Coalmont	5 10	7 40
9 40	8 00	Crawford	5 05	7 35
9 50	8 10	Dudley,	4 55	7 25
AR 10 10		Broad Top City	4 35	

G. F. GAGE, SUPT.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO. BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after June 30, 1873, Passenger Trains will leave Bedford, as follows, viz:

6.35 a. m. Huntingdon Mail.
9.30 a. m. Mt. Dallas Accommodation.
10.40 a. m. Cumberland Express.
1.40 a. m. State Line Accommodation.
4.05 p. m. Huntingdon Express.

Trains arrive at Bedford, as follows, viz:

From Huntingdon, at 11.15 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.
From Bridgeport, at 8.30 a. m. and 3.05 p. m.
From Cumberland at..............7.25 p. m.

W. H. BROWN,
Superintendent Bedford Division.

G. CLINTON GARDNER,
General Superintendent.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, August 30th, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

NORTHWARD.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. P. M.	SOUTHWARD.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 4. P. M.
Orbisonia LE	8 30	3 20	Mt. Union LE	11 50	5 30
Shirley	8 55	3 45	AughwickMill	12 15	5 55
AughwickMill	9 10	4 00	Shirley	12 30	6 10
Mt. Union AR	9 35	4 25	Orbisonia AR	12 55	6 35

A. W. SIMS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
MONDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1873

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 9.15 a. m.; and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville. Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5.30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad, returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua 5.15 8.35 a. m. and 2.15 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail road at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 p. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.10 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m. 2.55 and 6.30 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.00 and 7.40 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.05 a. m., 3.05 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.30 a. m., 12.40 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.05, 6.20 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 5.50, and 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 7.00 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., 2.35 p. m. leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.35 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.30 a. m. for New York, at 7.40 a. m. for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Superintendent.

dec.2,'72.]

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD MAIL	WESTWARD CINCINNATI EXPRESS	WESTWARD WAY PASSENGER	WESTWARD MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. HARRISBU'G ACCOM.	EASTWARD. MAIL	EASTWARD. PHILADEL'A EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41	N. Hamilton	1002	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 08	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 20	4 15	11 29
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 25	4 50	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 40 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and Direct Route to Washington, Baltimore, Elmira, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls.

Five trains daily to and from Washington and Baltimore and Four trains daily to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, and two trains daily to and from Northern and Western Pennsylvania and New York.

On and after MONDAY, July 21st, 1873, trains on the Northern Central Railway will run as follows:

	NORTHWARD.	
MAIL	leaves Baltimore	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	1.30 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	6.45 p. m.
	arrives at Elmira	10.30 p. m.
CINCIN'A EX.	leaves Baltimore	8.10 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	12.05 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Baltimore	1.20 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	4.45 p. m.
	arrives at Williamsport	8.30 p. m.
NORTHERN EXPRESS	leaves Baltimore	12.01 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.40 a. m.
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Baltimore	7.40 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	10.40 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	2.10 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	5.05 p. m.
	arrives at Canandrigua	7.40 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Harrisburg	4.15 a. m.
	leaves Sunbury	6.20 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	12.10 p. m.
	arrives at Canandaigua	3.40 p. m.
	SOUTHWARD.	
MAIL	leaves Elmira	5.45 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	9.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	2.10 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	6.35 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Harrisburg	3.40 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	6.45 a. m.
ERIE EX.	leaves Williamsport	7.55 a. m.
	leaves Sunbury	9.40 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	11.30 a. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Canandaigua	4.25 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	8.05 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	11.45 p. m.
	leaves Sunbury	1.30 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.20 a. m.
PACIFIC EX.	leaves Harrisburg	11.50 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	3 00 p. m.
NIAGARA EX	leaves Canandaigua	11.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	1.50 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	5.15 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	8.25 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	8.35 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.15 a. m.
SOUTHERN EX	leaves Harrisburg	8.55 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.30 p. m.

Mail train north and south, Fast Line north, Pacific Express south, Erie Express south, Southern Express south, Niagara Express north daily, except Sunday.

Erie Mail north to Williamsport, Cincinnati Express north, Fast Line south, Northern Express north, and Niagara Express south, from Williamsport, leave daily.

Southern Express south from Canandaigua daily except Sunday; connects at Williamsport with Erie Mail south ann arrives at Harrisburg daily, except Monday—connecting at Harrisburg with Fast Line south for Baltimore.

Niagara Express south connects at Harrisburg with Mail east for Philadelphia.

Erie Express south connects at Harrisburg with Pacific Express south for Baltimore.

Erie Mail north connects at Williamsport daily, except Sundays, for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

For further information, apply at the Ticket Office in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

STAGE LINE

From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.

[jauy,-7o13] H. McMANIGILL.

Dry-Goods and Groceries.

S. E. HENRY, } { B. F. ISENBERG,
T. S. JOHNSTON, } { J. G. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, GLASS, SALT, PLASTER, CEMENT, OAKUM, PITCH, &C., &C.

WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.
Cash paid for all kinds of grain.

White Pine and Hemlock Lumber of all sizes. Boards, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Flooring, Siding, Sash, Door Frames, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Antracite, Gas and Bituminous Coal, by the Ton, Car or Boat Load. Feb.26,1873.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Miffl

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
FANCY AND
TOILET ARTICLES,
NOTIONS,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
PURE WINES,
RYE WHISKEY,
COGNAC BRANDY, ETC.

Ten per cent. discount on all medicines.

Corner Third and Allegheny streets, opposite Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. 12feb.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Buildin

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Miscellaneous.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

FOR
PLAIN PRINTING,
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Miscellaneous.

UTICA

STEAM ENGINE

COMPANY,

(Formerly Wood & Mann.)

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT IN THE WORLD.

These Engines have always maintained the very highest standard of excellence. We make the manufacture of Engines, Boilers and Saw Mills a specialty. We have the largest and most complete works of the kind in the country, with machinery specially adapted to the work.

We keep constantly in process large numbers of Engines, which we furnish at the very lowst prices and on the shortest notice. We build Engies specially adapted to Mines, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Tanneries, Cotton Gins, Threshers and all classes of manufacturing.

We are now building the celebrated Lane Circular Saw Mill, the best and complete saw mill ever invinted.

We make the manufacture of Saw Mill outfits a special feature of our business, and can furnish complete on the shortest notice.

Our aim in all cases is to furnish the best machinery in the market, and work absolutely unequaled for beauty of design, economy and strength.

Send for Circular and Price List.

UTICA STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,

UTICA, N. Y.

May7,'73–eow6mos.

GIVEN AWAY.
A FINE GERMAN CHROMO.

We send an elegant Chromo, mounted and ready for framing, free to every agent for

UNDERGROUND
or,
LIFE BELOW THE SURFACE,
BY THOS. W. KNOX.

942 Pages Octavo. 130 Fine Engravings.

Relates Incidents and Accidents beyond the Light of Day; Startling Adventures in all parts of the World; Mines and Mode of Working them; Undercurrents of Society; Gambling and its Horrors; Caverns and their Mysteries; The Dark Ways of Wickedness; Prisons and their Secrets; Down in the Depths of the Sea; Strange Stories of the Detection of Crime.

The book treats of experience with brigands; nights in opium dens and gambling hells; life in prison; Stories of exiles; Adventures among Indians; Journeys through Sewers and Catacombs; accidents in mines; pirates and piracy; tortures of the inquisition; wonderful burglaries; underworld of the great cities, etc., etc.

AGENTS WANTED

for this work. Exclusive teritory given. Agents can make $100 a week in selling this book. Send for circulars and terms to agents.

J. B. BURR & HYDE,
Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

Jan.1,'73.–1y.

W. BUCHANAN J. M. BUCHANAN

BUCHANAN & SON.

509 HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of

COOKING STOVES

West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand

SPEARS',
CALORIFIC,
EXCELSIOR,
OLIVE BRANCH,
PENN,
MORNING LIGHT,
COTTAGE,
STAR, and the
REGULATOR.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED

WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
JAPANESE WARE,
TIN AND PAINTED WARE,
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ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.

Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK

done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 10april.

J. E. SMUCKER. PHILIP BRWON.

SMUCKER & BROWN

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS OF FURNITURE.

They beg leave to inform the trade and public generally, that they employ the largest number of hands, and the largest Factory and Stock of Furniture in Central Pennsylvania. They manufacture all kinds of Parlor, Sitting-room, Chamber Suits and Kitchen Furniture.

We propose to and will sell, to the trade and public as cheap as they can purchase anywhere in the State. Steam Furniture Factory, Nos. 613, 615, 617 and 619, Mifflin street, Office and Sale Rooms, Nos. 617½ and 618, Penn street.

May14,'73–1y.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.

[Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,

will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.

Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.

Jan. 31, 1871.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS'.
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for	$300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for	80 " "
" Melodeons for	70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,* is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dows' Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond

March 15, tf.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C.

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY
VARIETY OF
LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND BELTING.

HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan.1,1873-1y.

GOOD FITS!

SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.

D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
Huntingdon, Pa,

june26tf

Miscellaneous.

1873. 1873.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Feb.14,1872.

DAVID BLAIR. SAMUEL T. NICHOLSON.

BLAIR & NICHOLSON,

Successors to Henry Stark, deceased, No. 153 North Third street, Philadelphia, have on hand and will sell at the Lowest Prices, a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of Groceries, Teas, Spices, Fish, Cheese, Syrups, Tobacco, &c., &c.

Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention. [nov20-1yr.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description and turned work in all its varieties. Their mil being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address

T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

SAMUEL AFRICA
4th Street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
Dealer in fine
CONFECTIONS, FRUITS, TOYS, NOTIONS, &C.
Also,
ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER IN SEASON.

apr23,'73–6m.

Medical.

TAKE
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
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REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
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This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the Blood, stimulating the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. *Simmon's Liver Regulator* is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy propyrtion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Compioint and prinful offspring thereof to wit: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Billious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

Price $1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1.04. Prepared ready for use $1.00 and $1.50.

For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.

June 11, 1873–1y.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR!

Ten years of a public test has proved Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar to have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered to the public. It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for disease of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

performing the most remarkable cures. It effectually cures all COUGHS and COLDS. It has cured so many cases of

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS,

that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints. For

PAINS IN THE BREAST, SIDE OR BACK, GRAVEL OR KIDNEY DISEASE,

disease of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice, or any Liver Complaint it has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, restores the Appetite, strengthens the System, restores the Weak and Debilitated, causes the Food to Digest, removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

AND IRON

That Pale, Yellow, Sickly Looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those

Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swelling, Ulcers, Old Sores

or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. In fact it will do you more good, and cure you more speedily than any and all other preparations combined. What is it?

IT IS NATURE'S OWN RESTORER!

A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE whose real or direct cause is

BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN LIMBS OR BONES, CONSTITUTION BROKEN DOWN

by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHITRIALTAINT, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Ask for

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.

Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.

Dec.17,'72-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

GREAT DISCOVERY!
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipations, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alcoholic Stimulants and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame.

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.

Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE Sole Proprietor. Depot 259 North 9th street, Philadelphia.

ASK FOR KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON AND TAKE NO OTHER.

If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to 'oil Address, and the medicine, with advice free my follow by next express train to you. ma 15fw

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KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Formerly with
(H. T. HELMBOLD.)

KEARNEY'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

is the only known Remedy for Brights Disease and has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitution of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption of the Face, Palid Countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy—As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Tterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

$1.00 per bottle or six bottles for $5.00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by

KEARNEY & CO., 104 Duane St., N. Y.

to whom all letters for information should be addressed.

Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.

Feb.5,1873–1y.